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The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXIII—NUMBER 19.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

WAR LETTERS

George Mundt Writes of Army Life at Home and Abroad

A letter from one of our soldier boys, George Mundt, describing life at Fort Slocum, New York.

My Dear Mother,
I received your letter yesterday, and with little to do today as it is raining, I will answer it.

For pay here, we are to receive thirty dollars per month, also a general line of clothes. After our first six months' clothes we get seven cents for clothes.

We have to get up at five-thirty for reveille (the raising of the flag). Between then and seven-thirty we eat breakfast—some bread line—Each one has his mess kit like campers, fork, knife, spoon, dipper and a combination outfit—a deep dish something like a frying pan with a hinge handle which holds on a cover used to put food on. Also, during this time we make our beds, sweep, and roll up the walls. Then we have five drills in the morning. At 1.10 p. m. we line up to see who is going out or who has work to do. Every one has his share of work to do, such as sweeping walks, working in the kitchen, cleaning barracks, or something. At 2.15 we line up for monkey drill and if we don't have to work, we do all kinds of stunts. All I've done so far is to run around the island. It is very small, for one can walk around it in about half an hour. Then we are free till retreat. When they pull down the flag at 6.15 we are free to do as we please till 11.00 p. m., when they blow taps; but lights must be out at 9.00 and quiet.

Memorial Day I helped fire the salute—twenty-one shots from a three-inch gun, ten seconds apart; quite a noise.

The place is overstocked, and we don't get as much good stuff as we ought. I shall be glad when I go to my regular Post.

Mr. Mundt writes to his mother, from Camp Wilson, Texas.

My Dear Mother,
I left Fort Slocum a week ago today. We had a fine trip. It took us from Monday, 9.30 a. m. till Thursday, 1.30 p. m. to get here. I like it much better than at Slocum, although it is awfully hot; the thermometer broke at 129° Saturday. They work us hard, but I like it. It is better than that one is apt to be sent any time to have his head taken off, he would love the life.

If you see any blokes, don't think they are tears. I'm sweating like a rigger. Today was my first exercise on the horse. I expect to know how to ride when I get out of here. We also have drills on marching in columns and also in squads of four; also drills on the guns; not firing them, but in naming the parts and learning the changes. We work from 7.00 a. m. to 4.50 p. m. with the exception of some time off in the afternoon.

A soldier can't go anywhere in civilian clothes, and no liquor is sold him. All the nuisances in the city of San Antonio have been closed. We get better food here than at Slocum. We also have better tents, with a floor and part board walls. We have to keep ourselves clean, our tents and our streets, as we call them. No one knows how many are here. We have 165 in our battery, and there are batteries from A to F, besides a supply company. Of course there is only one regiment of field artillery, but there are three of cavalry, and as many more of infantry, medical corps, and signal corps.

I am carried away with the army life. I'm glad I joined.

A week later Mr. Mundt writes:
I have been here a week, and find it a fine place. I like it better and better every day; but I see one will soon get lazy as imaginable here. We have to keep on the go, but not work. I think it would kill me to do real work now! We have quite a few rides, and take care of the horses every day. The horses are not exactly saddle horses, but know where to go better than many of us men. The other day one of the non-commissioned officers got mad at a non-com, and told him to let go of the reins; and that the horse would go ahead if he just gave the commands; and the horse did just perfectly. Today I had a big lumbering horse. Heavy time he came to a ditch he would walk through, but when he got to the other side he would look twice. Some of the men

GRANGE NEWS

PARIS GRANGE.

Paris Grange met Saturday, Sept. 15 at 8.15 p. m. All of the officers were present excepting Lecturer, Secretary, Gate Keeper, Ceres and Pomona. But a few members were present. Bertha Bennett was reported sick in Truett's Hospital. The State Master is expected to be present when this Grange observes its anniversary, Oct. 20. Next meeting Oct. 6, at 1.30 p. m.

FRANKLIN GRANGE.

Franklin Grange met Saturday P. M., Sept. 15. Officers present: Overseer, W. S. Davis; Lecturer, Mrs. Tuez Whitman; Ceres, Mrs. Ida Farnum; Pomona, Mrs. Annie Bryant; Chaplain, Mrs. Emily Felt. The first and second degrees were conferred on a class of four.

Mrs. Cora Forham, Mrs. Bertha Lovjoy and Mrs. Willard were appointed as committee on refreshments for the next meeting, which is to be held Saturday evening, Oct. 6. Closing song by the chorus.

GRANGE FAIR.

The 3rd annual fair of the West Bethel Grange on Tuesday, Sept. 25, promises to be a success.

It opens at 9 o'clock with a ball game between West Paris and Gorham, N. H., which is likely to be a live one.

Dinner will be served in the Grange Hall from 11.30 to 2 o'clock.

Athletic sports and horse pulling in the afternoon.

Dancing afternoon and evening. Music, Shaw and True.

There will be the usual sale of fancy articles by the ladies of the Grange Sewing Circle.

Small cash premiums will be given for the best display of produce and fancy work, also for best live stock. Supper from 5.30 to 6.30 o'clock.

Oyster supper at intermission of dance at 11.30 o'clock.

Come one, come all and meet your friends at the Agricultural Grange Fair, West Bethel, Me., Sept. 25, 1917. Advertisement.

NAVY LEAGUE NOTES.

Miss M. E. Pease, Bethel, Maine.

My Dear Miss Pease:
The goods shipped by your people arrived in first class condition and are by this time on their way to the men who need them. The sweaters are plenty heavy enough as they cover the regulations and are used by the men as under sweaters with their woolen uniforms.

Thank you very much for your interest in this work and tell the other workers that we can use all the goods that we can get. We have requests for many thousand sets of the garments and want to furnish every one in the Naval service. Thanking you again, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
H. E. Kelley,
Sergeant U. S. Marine Corps,
In charge of shipping.

LANE—ENMAN.

Lester Earl Lane and Alberta Emily Enman, both of Upton, were united in marriage, Sept. 15, by Rev. J. H. Little at his residence in Bethel, using the single ring service.

thought him a terror, but I said he was the best ever.

It is dreadfully hot here, but the nights are cool enough so we need more than a single blanket. I tell you a man misses a lot who goes to help Uncle Sam. I'm a regular soldier now, and expect to stay so until we get the Kaiser's skull on our belt.

And a week later he writes again:
They will have us ready for France by fall, the way they are moving us now. Yesterday we were standing off cavalry, which we imagined attacking us from different positions. It kept us shifting our gun and cannon, which were on the top of a hill, and although they came down easy enough, went back dreadfully hard. So hot there's not a dry rag on us, but we are a happy bunch, and have heaps of fun; we tell each other what fools we were to join the service.

Soldiers stick together. There are heaps of them here. The other night, down in the city, a civilian hit a soldier. Of course a soldier takes a big risk by getting into a fight. This one

Continued on page 2.

CHURCH ACTIVITIES

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Morning service at 10.45, subject of the sermon next Sunday, "Is War Ever Justifiable for the Christian?" Sunday school at 12. Evening meeting at 7, subject next Sunday evening, "What is worth while? How shall we decide? What shall we choose?"

METHODIST CHURCH.

Sunday services: Morning worship at 10.45 with sermon by the pastor, subject, "God's Firemen." Junior League at 3.30. Epworth League at 7.00. Evening service, 7.30, sermon for men, subject, "God's Method of Dealing With Men." Men are especially invited to this service.

Tuesday night, class meeting at 7.30. Woman's Home Missionary Society will meet Thursday night at 7.30 with Mrs. Fred Clark.

The Ladies' Aid will meet with Miss Lillian Blake, Thursday afternoon.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first fall meeting of the Boy Scouts will be held in Garland Chapel next Monday evening at 7.15. Mr. Pollard will be present. All Scouts are requested to be present, and any other boys wishing to become Scouts.

Mr. Coffey of the Bethel Inn orchestra will assist the choir at the morning service next Sunday.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Curtis at the parsonage, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Morning worship with sermon, Sunday morning at 10.45. Sunday school at 12. Christian Endeavor service in the evening at 7 o'clock to be led by Robert Hastings.

Mid-week service Tuesday evening at 7.30.

Last Thursday afternoon Mrs. Wm. B. Chapman entertained the Ladies' Club at her lovely home in Mayville.

After the business had received attention, quotations were given and discussed. Then Mrs. Chapman gave the ladies a most interesting talk upon Community Singing, and emphasized the fact that the patriotic songs are best adapted to community singing rather than the classical music. The rhythm is inspiring. She read an extract from a lecture delivered in the Hippodrome in New York City by a noted professor on Community Singing. She spoke of the enthusiasm "Tipperary" has inspired in the British soldiers, then the new song which has been composed for the soldier boys of America was given upon the violoncello and it is full of inspiration as "Tipperary" ever could be. She spoke of our own "Star Spangled Banner," which has an added sacredness in its meaning to all of us today and all arose and sang it with real patriotic fervor. To appreciate Mrs. Chapman's talk one must have heard it in its entirety. She closed with reading "My Creed," which with her interpretation became a real prayer.

During the dainty lunch which was served we had the pleasure of listening to a selection from Gail Currah, by the violoncello and two of Charles Kellogg's wonderful records in his third language.

Mrs. Chapman is an ideal hostess and was ably assisted in entertaining by her daughter, Miss Chapman. It will be a pleasant memory to the Club and one of the red letter days of the year.

HUNT—LUXTON.

Frank Arthur Hunt of Norway, Mr. and Mrs. Maude Luxton of Bethel, called at the residence of Rev. J. H. Little, Saturday evening, Sept. 15, and were united in marriage, the single ring service completing the rite.

NAVY LEAGUE LAMP PARTY.

Messrs. Dingman and Upton request the presence of all those who are interested in knitting for the Navy League at a Patriotic Lamp Party to be held at Bethel Inn on Saturday, September 22nd, at three o'clock P. M. Speech by Mr. Alton C. Wheeler. Music and refreshments.

Be sure to send a postal or telephone to the Bethel Inn at once signifying your intention of being present so they will know how many to plan for.

Advertisement: Improve your selling ability and earn more salary. "THE WORLD'S BEST SALESMANSHIP" is the key to success. What every clerk and salesman should know—Price 35 cents. W. C. JENKINS, Publisher, 122 N. 5th St., New York.

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Happenings of the Week

Miss Bath Cole spent the week end with her friend, Esther Tyler.

Miss Alice Lane is taking her dinner at Holden Hall this week.

Tennis is very popular, the court being in use practically all the time.

On Thursday, Sept. 20, the Seniors give a reception to the Freshmen and new students in the gymnasium.

At Holden Hall there are now "teen-teen" students. Five of the girls are boarding themselves. The new stove was set up in the girls kitchen last Friday.

On Thursday, Sept. 13, the Y. W. C. A. gave its annual reception to the Freshman girls. It was held on the lawn and side piazza at Holden Hall. Punch and crackers were served and Makoniky songs sung.

The Academy opened Tuesday, Sept. 11, with the following teachers: Principal Hanson, Miss Pratt, Miss Whitman, Mr. Small, Miss McQuade, Eighty students registered, a few others coming later. Classes were organized and book orders made out on Tuesday. Wednesday there was no session and many students attended the Norway Fair. Since then regular classes have been conducted.

The Freshman class numbers seventeen: Philip Becker, Olin Boothman, Charles Gorman, Arthur Jackson, Edward Parrott, Reginald Robinson, Katherine Brown, Alice Eames, Maude Cummings, Ruth Eldridge, Margaret Hanson, Mildred McInnis, Adelaide Ramsell, Edie Sumner, Margaret Vandenberg, Vivian Wright, Marion Wilson. Other new students are: Alma Cheney of Bowdoinham, Mary L. Grover of Errol, and Thomas Laughlin of Winthrop, Me.

A PLEA FOR THE COMMUNITY CHORUS.

Address Made by John C. Freund, in the New York Hippodrome.

Night is approaching! The air is cold and damp. The great hospital ship, with its huge cross, to show its character, moves slowly through the waters!

A faithful crash! My God! Torpedo!

The ship staggers under the blow, and immediately begins to list to port. The faces of the hundreds of sick and wounded lying on the decks—soldiers, attendants, nurses, doctors, members of the Red Cross, sisters of mercy, blanch for a moment. The drums roll! They try to lower boats. Engineers, stewards, sailors come rushing from the decks below: the bugles call the assembly! As the great ship begins to go down, the whole company becomes a community chorus, defying death, singing "Tipperary" as they sink beneath the waves and pass to immortality!

Decades ago, in Marseilles, a seaport in the south of France, a man before a little company, is singing a song, a song of revolution—the words and the music inspire the hearers. It is taken up by men in the streets. Soon a multitude is singing. Then they begin to march—a community chorus of broadsword, soldiers, mechanics, farmers—to go to Paris; that Paris which had sucked the life blood of the nation for centuries, and when they propose to make an end of kings and queens and nobles. That chorus made the French revolution! So was born the "Marseillaise," the song that you have been singing and hearing in your theatres and operas, in honor of the distinguished French soldiers and statesmen who are now guests of the nation!

Look ye! Through the early morning mist a little band of patriots, who have revolted against what they believe to be England's autocratic rule. They are armed up against the wall—as they die, they sing the "Weeping of the Green."

Back through the centuries—to the arena in ancient Rome. You are in the days of Nero—they are giving the Christians to the lions. As the lions emerge, roaring, and steal towards the company of martyrs, it becomes a community chorus, singing the "Adele's Prayer."

Look again! See that old man with his white hair beaming in the breeze, as he and his son's son tell the dream, while his son plays the lute. They march on, the people fall in behind them, singing "Yankee Doodle!" 'Tis

(Continued on Page 2.)

BETHEL INN

Happenings of the Week

Mrs. H. P. Quiney and Miss Quiney of Boston are at the Inn for a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hopkins Smith were among the noted guests at the Inn the past week.

Dr. and Mrs. George S. Drake are at the Inn, having motored from their home in St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes of Washington, D. C., are at the Inn for an indefinite stay. Mr. Noyes is President of the Associated Press.

On the 13th Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Spaulding of Haverhill, Mass., were guests at the Inn. Mr. Spaulding is a noted shoe manufacturer of that city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Potter were overnight guests at the Inn on the 16th, having motored from Seabreeze, Fla. They said it was exceedingly warm when they left home, and they were wearing fur coats when they reached Bethel.

J. A. Courtade and wife are at the Inn for a long visit. Mr. Courtade is Supt. of Public Works, Bridgeport, Conn., and came to Bethel for his health. He already feels the benefit of the bracing air and good food to be found at the Inn.

Mrs. Helen L. Jordan and Miss Mary D. Clark of Boston are spending a few days at the Inn. Mrs. Jordan has her auto and chauffeur with her and is enjoying the many beautiful rides from Bethel through the mountains, making the Inn her headquarters.

Mr. F. T. Peasey and family were again at the Inn the past week, this being their third visit during the season. They are now on their way home to New York after a month's visit touring among the lakes and mountains of Maine and New Hampshire.

Mrs. Pierpont Morgan and Miss F. W. Blyth, with maid and chauffeur, were guests at the Inn for a few days the past week. They left here for the Balsams, Profile House, Red Lion at Stockbridge, Mass., then Highland Falls, N. Y., where Mrs. Morgan has her summer home.

1776! Look again! The crowds are singing "John Brown's Body," "Marching Through Georgia," "The Battle Cry of Freedom!" Others are singing "Dixie," "Maryland, My Maryland!" 'Tis the days of the Civil War!

In all times, in all ages when men have been greatly stirred, they have expressed themselves in song.

When the people begin to sing, when they begin to march, it means revolution, the doom of autocracy, privilege. It means a fight for justice, for liberty!

We have begun to sing; we have begun to march. All over the country the people have risen to sing the "Star Spangled Banner."

The greatest music is the singing of the people, the expression in song of the mass soul! It is out of the people that nearly all of the great composers, singers, players have come. They did not come out of the ranks of the well-to-do, the rich, the titled.

This community chorus, this idea that the people shall not merely have music made for them, but that they shall make their own music, is sweeping the country. Community choruses are being established in every city. The people are taking this thing into their own hands; they will never go back!

And would you make a community musical, with all that it implies, of psychic as well as physical influence, you can't do it by injecting a symphony orchestra into the top! You must begin at the beginning, and that means you must begin with music in the public school. Then have your community chorus, such as is assembled here today. Have plenty of good music in the parks and on the pier, in the summer, in the school auditoriums in the winter—free for the people.

On that you can build your oratorio society and on that you can build your organizations for opera, chamber music—anything you like. And then, after you have created a great music-loving community, you can have the

(Continued on Page 2.)

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.

ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephones—Shop, 19—12; Res., 29—7

FURNISHED ROOMS
AUTO AND TEAM CONVEYANCE
O. C. BRYANT,
2 Mechanic Street, Bethel, Maine.
Telephone Connection.

SHOES

I have in stock the largest assortment of all kinds of footwear that has ever been shown in this vicinity.

Light and heavy shoes of all kinds for men, women and children.

By early buying and taking advantage of the market conditions I have a stock of goods that I am selling at prices averaging from ten to twenty-five per cent under the price I should have to get if bought on the prices of the present market.

I wish to especially call your attention to my large line of light and heavy rubbers for men, women and children, also leather top rubbers and all kinds of lumbermen's outfits.

These are all new and fresh goods of the best known makes.

SHOE REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS.

YOUNG'S SHOE STORE.
Phone 14-4.

DR. AUSTIN TENNEY, Oculist.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and the fitting of Glasses. Office at house of Clarence Hall, Bethel. Last Saturday of every month. All work guaranteed.
Office hours—9.00 A. M. to 4.00 P. M.

FOR SALE.

120 quart milk route, cart and bottles. Inquire of
E. J. STEARNS,
Bethel, Maine.

AUTOMOBILISTS.

We wish to announce that we are prepared to do all kinds of automobile tire and tube vulcanizing and solicit your patronage.

BETHEL VULCANIZING CO.,
At Andrews' Garage, Bethel, Maine.
5-16-17.

LOST.

An automobile top holder and strap between Bethel and Locke's Mills. Finder will please return to
L. A. HALL,
Bethel, Maine.

LOST.

A pair of black, gauntlet driving gloves on Main street in Bethel Village on Sept. 11. Finder please return to
L. C. STEVENS,
Bethel, Maine.

BARRED ROCK PULLETS
WANTED—State age and price.
CITIZEN OFFICE,
Bethel, Maine.

HORSES FOR SALE.

1 pair black horses weighing 2100 pounds, sound and all right. Will sell for reasonable price.
M. H. LYDON,
R. F. D. 3, Bethel, Me.

FOUND.

On the North Newry road an overcoat. The owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

C. C. BRYANT,
Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

From now on the J. C. Ham Co. store will be open Thursday evenings but will not open evenings.

The Citizen Office has a well equipped plant and solicits your printing.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

Subscription \$1.50 per year in advance. If not paid in advance \$2.00 will be charged.

Entered as second class matter, May 7, 1906 at the post office at Bethel, Maine.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1917.

NORWAY

Miss Anna Cook is spending a two weeks' vacation from her duties at the Lawrence hospital, with her father.

Miss Evelyn Chandler, who has been spending the greater part of the summer with her grandparents at Bethel, has returned home and is employed at the corn shop.

Harvey Sanborn was at home from Portland last week, coming to vote Monday and remaining for the fair, and to harvest his crops. He will return to Portland this week.

Miss Doris Langley, who has been at Bethelville, N. H., in charge of a camera store, has returned home to attend school.

Miss Lela Rich Fellows of Portland was the guest last week of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Rich.

Zora Kline, instructor of French, German and Spanish, at the Pennsylvania State College, who has been spending his summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Kline, has returned to his duties. He is one of a family of five, with 3000 students.

The new station agent at the Grand Trunk station, J. E. Beaulieu, has moved his family from Norton Mills, N. H., and will occupy the rent on Crescent street, known as the Emma Swan house.

George T. Taber called in the Court House but failed to pass the physical examination.

Albert L. Sanborn, salesman for the W. F. Talbot Shoe Co., has been at home on a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. James Fleige, who have been employed at a summer hotel at Lake Umbagog during the summer, have returned to their home.

Private Archibald F. Swift of the United States Marine Corps, located in the Charlestown Navy Yard, has visited at Mrs. Deitch's sister's.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that I am a resident of the City of Toledo, Ohio, and that I am the owner of the copyright in the book entitled "HALL'S CATARRH CURE," and that I have deposited a copy of said book in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Southern District of New York, for the purpose of securing a copyright in said book.

Witness my hand and the seal of my office, this 20th day of September, 1917.

A. W. GILKISON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, etc.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

been visiting his mother and sister, Mrs. George and Miss Ruby Swift.

Miss Hazel Bicknell went to Farmington, Friday, for the fall season at Mrs. Harry Brown's millinery store after spending a week at the opening.

Miss Mildred Noyes left Friday morning for Tilton, N. H., where she will attend the Tilton Seminary. Her father, P. H. Noyes, accompanied her.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Savage of West Medford, Mass., are guests of Mrs. Savage's mother, Mrs. H. C. O'Connell, Crescent street. They are spending a few days with relatives in the Yaggar neighborhood, Mrs. Savage's old home.

Miss Mary Carroll has gone to Hebron Center, where she will teach school the coming year.

Mrs. Lucinda Spofford has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Birney Fields, Alpha street. She plans to return to her home in Massachusetts this week.

Louis Lovering of Medford, Mass., was the guest of relatives and friends in town last week and attended the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Chandler of Bethel were guests of their son, Walter Chandler, and family last week.

Miss Sara Mayberry of Otisfield was a guest last week of Mrs. Alma Harriman.

Miss Constance Walker of Bridgton is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Charles B. Lilby, Paris street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Emmons of Madison spent the week with their daughter, Mrs. Ralph Richardson, Mrs. Leifall Yates of West Paris and George Emmons of Greenwood have also been guests of their sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler and two daughters were guests of Mrs. Wheeler's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Deitch and John B. Hazen of Auburn were in town last week to attend the fair and in the Charlestown Navy Yard, located at Mrs. Deitch's sister's.

Mrs. Harry Jenkins, Pleasant street. Mr. and Mrs. Will Glover have returned to their home at Norway Lake after several weeks' absence.

Miss Mildred Newman and Miss Ethel Burke of Everett, Mass., who have been spending their vacation at Webster Kilgore's, Norway Lake, have returned to their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Stinson of Conway, N. H., and Mrs. John Storey were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stinson.

The Wednesday Club of Portland were entertained last week at the home of Mrs. Charles C. Blake. Eleven ladies and two chaperons made the trip by auto, and enjoyed a fine dinner at noon, the menu consisting of venison, mashed potato, roasted beans, cucumbers, pickles, hot rolls, harlequin ice cream, cake, salted nuts, and confections. In the afternoon, progressive whist was in order. Those of the party were: Mrs. Lyman B. Chipman, Mrs. Elizabeth Davis, Mrs. A. L. Eastman, Mrs. Fred Sears, Mrs. John Nissen, Mrs. A. L. Millett, Mrs. Will H. Goodwin, Mrs. Albert Smith, Mrs. Charles Sears, Mrs. Grant, and Mrs. Miller. Clifford Denison and Mr. Marilla acted as chauffeurs.

Dr. H. M. Allen, Neil Shepard, Paul Brooks and Raymond Evans were home last week from Fort Oglethorpe for a few days' stay.

Several of the boys of the Medical Department, who have been stationed at Fort Williams, were home on a 24 hours leave of absence last week. Roland Nevers, Floyd Haskell, Paul Hosmer, Mike King, Eugene Descoleau and Howard Chick being among the number.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Moore and Lena Durkee of Bethel, and Martin Stowell of Portland were guests last week of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lovejoy.

Miss Grace Stevens of Boston is spending her vacation at Fred Perry's, Norway Lake. Miss Stevens is employed in the Walk-Over Shoe Co. establishment as translator and interpreter.

Hon. and Mrs. J. A. Roberts were at their farm last week for a few days.

Albert Bartlett of the Naval Reserve force has received his release for an indefinite period, and is at home with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Bartlett, before returning to Bowdoin.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Billings of So. Waterford were guests last week of the emmons, Mrs. A. R. Kimball, Highland avenue.

Mrs. Georgia Wight of Roxbury, Mass., is visiting her cousin, Fred Rowe and family, Cottage street, and Mrs. Alice Marston, Main street.

Mrs. Nettie O'Brien was a guest of her niece, Mrs. George P. Locke, and daughters, last week.

Kenneth Moffat of Roxbury is the guest of Miss Emma J. Smith at her cottage at the Lake. Mrs. Harry Burham of Philadelphia is also a guest.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Holt of Pittsfield, Mass., who has been spending the summer at Lovell, were in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith of Portland, formerly of Norway, were guests of their sister, Miss Edith M. Smith, last week.

Dr. Harry W. Watson and wife of Javerhill, Mass., were in town for the fair.

Mrs. Charles S. Andrews and son, George, of Augusta were recent guests of Mrs. Andrews' sister, Mrs. James N. Favor, and family.

Mrs. Sherman Rowe of Falmouth Foreside is visiting her father, Thomas Thibodeau, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian G. Brown went to Rochester, N. H., Wednesday, where they were guests of Mr. Brown's niece, Miss Frances Warren, the remainder of the week.

Rev. Marcus H. Carroll of Hanover, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. Emma Hickford and sons, Robert and Knox.

W. C. Sterling of Portland, of the firm of Sterling, Cox & Co., is a guest of George and Miss Della Noyes. Mr. Sterling has not been in Norway for nearly 30 years, and naturally finds many changes.

A civil service examination will be held October 13 to fill the vacancy of post master at Norway Lake. The salary for the past fiscal year was \$265.

The Little Pennesseewassee Camp Fire Group held their first meeting of the season at the home of Miss Laureate Foster. The guardian, Miss Mildred Holmes, and nine of the members were present. A most profitable and enjoyable evening was passed.

Henry Scribner of Portland has been a guest the past week of his sister, Mrs. George Robertson. Mr. Scribner is just about to get around with a crutch, having broken his leg about three months ago.

Prof. and Mrs. Royal Carl of Tilton, N. H., were guests last week of Capt. and Mrs. J. Waldo Nash, Pleasant street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dolores of Somerville, Mass., are spending the month of September at the Tiltons cottage.

THE BANK of SAFETY and SERVICE

Mutually Advantageous

We earnestly strive to make every transaction with the Paris Trust Company pleasant and satisfactory—and we believe you will find it to your interest to bank with us.

If you are not already a patron of ours, you are cordially invited to open a checking account.

PARIS TRUST COMPANY
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE
BRANCH BANK AT BUCKFIELD, ME.
PAYS INTEREST ON SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

"Safety First" For Automobile Owners.

MR. CAR OWNER—

Now that you are thinking about how soon you can get your car out for the 1917 season is the time for you to think about placing **INSURANCE FOR THAT CAR.**

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST LOSS of your car by **FIRE, LIGHTNING & THEFT.** Our policies cover the car at all times wherever it may be, on the road, or in any building in this country or Canada.

PROTECT YOURSELF against possible suits for personal injury, damage to property of others, and damage to your own car by collision, by a **LIABILITY, PROPERTY DAMAGE, and COLLISION** policy.

WE HAVE THE COMPANIES! THEY ARE THE BEST
YOU HAVE THE CAR, AND YOURS IS THE LIABILITY.
WE'LL RELIEVE YOU OF THE LIABILITY, and it won't be necessary for you to turn the car in to pay the premium either. **THE RATES ARE REASONABLE.**

Write or phone, giving make of car, model year, number, and purposes for which car is used, and we will gladly quote you rates.

DO IT NOW.

STUART W. GOODWIN

Insurance

NORWAY

MAINE

ROOFING-ROOFING-ROOFING

This week owing to the arrival of a large car of NEPONSET products, the result of making a contract to handle this stock, we are going to make good our promise to you to watch this space for the best trade in Roofing to be had in this vicinity.

When you purchase a suit of clothes, quality and price determine your purchase, then why should you not be as particular in selecting your Roofing which for twenty-four hours in the day, day in and day out, year in and year out, is openly exposed to the changeable weather.

If these are facts we will give you the answer:

Buy Paroid Roofing
The only Roofing having a record of eighteen years.

And it is here in large quantities for your inspection. The Oxford Electric Company have a roof covered with the Light fourteen years ago and is still in fine condition. If you want the best, it is Paroid. If you want a medium grade we have that, too, all of which we will be pleased to have you inspect and compare quality and price with any offered by other dealers.



The Perfect Shingles

The word "perfect" is a much-abused term, but it is the one word that describes Neponset Twin Shingles. They are the perfect shingles. They embody everything you want and need in a shingle—good looks, lasting wear, fire-resistance and economy.

If you come in today and let us show you these beautiful

NEPONSET TWIN-SHINGLES

(Patent applied for)

you'll agree that they are the perfect shingles. Neponset Twin Shingles are made of felt, asphalt and crushed rock pressed into one inseparable mass and surfaced with red or green crushed slate—they look like slate but cost less.

Whether you plan to build or repair now or later comes in and see "The Roofing Development of the Twentieth Century."

This Tells the Story

NEPONSET PRODUCTS

Neponset Paroid, Heavy	-	-	\$ 3.25
Neponset Paroid, Light	-	-	2.75
Neponset Universal, 1 Ply	-	-	1.25
Neponset Universal, 2 Ply	-	-	1.60
Neponset Universal, 3 Ply	-	-	2.00
Twin Asphalt Shingles	-	-	6.50
Wall Board, Cream White	-	-	30.00
Quartered Oak Wall Board	-	-	32.50
Battens per 100 feet	-	-	1.25
Sheathing Paper	-	-	1.15

Freight allowed on Roofing to Bethel on orders of 5 Rolls or more.

Barretts Tarred Felt 3c per pound.

Red Cedar Shingles, Extra, \$5.50.

Red Cedar "A" Shingles \$4.75.

2d Clear White Cedar Shingles \$3.50.

These are bundled 25 courses to the thousand instead of 23 for White Cedar. Costs much less to lay them, contains wide ones, making the cost actually less than White Cedar, not to take into consideration the durability.

CHAS. G. BLAKE

NORWAY,

OFFICE AND YARD, DEPOT SQUARE,

MAINE

The Home Circle

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they join the Home Circle at Evening Tide

CARE OF SHOES.

What do you do with your shoes? All about us we hear complaints of high prices. Do you do your part to take care of your shoes and protect them after you have paid the high price for them? Or do you kick them off in a corner and leave them there until you are ready to wear them again, and complain because the shoes you pay six dollars for now do not wear as good as those you paid three for a few years ago? I have heard many talk in that manner. They seem to think that shoes need no care.

With our boys going off to war, yes, and it may be that many women will go if the call comes for them, the necessity of caring for the shoes and clothes of the children and wives of those who have gone away becomes more apparent. You have got them now, but if the breadwinner is taken away, it may be some time before they can be replaced. Again, shoes will probably go up in price, not because of the war in Europe, which is used as an excuse for high prices in practically everything we need, but our own soldiers will require more leather, making the supply which we know is small, even less than it would be, and the prices will not only be higher, but something else will have to replace the leather, and it will take some time to get the matter adjusted.

Thus, women should care for their shoes. Most people think that shoes are merely for a pretty ornament, or novelty to give a friend at holiday time. They are not ornaments, but necessities. The leather should not be allowed to shrink, which it is apt to do if taken from the moist foot and left in a warm place. If the shoes are in the shoe, they will keep their shape. Often they become wet, or damp. Then they are taken in and placed under a stove, or on a radiator, or near a heater of any description. This should not be done. The oil will all dry out of the leather and they will become dry, and in a short time crack, and the women will say, "Shoes don't wear like they did when I was a girl." They don't stop to consider that they never had such fine shoes as they have today, and the better these shoes, the more care they require.

Another thing they do is to let them stand in a damp place, or in a closet near the heat. Leather should not be allowed to become dry. It should be kept soft, quite the same as when it is in its natural condition on the animal. We never see the skin cracking because it becomes wet. It is because it is kept too dry. Natural oils should be rubbed over the shoes not less than once a month. By natural oils, I mean animal oils. In many cases, if one would rub banana skins on the shoes, that would be sufficient. It not only cleans, but keeps the leather soft. For brown shoes this is especially good, as it takes off all stains, and one using this simple cleaner is astonished at the result.

The two principal things to be remembered are the shoes to be kept in as soon as the shoes are removed, and the keeping of the leather clean and soft. This will add to the life of the shoe and make it wear practically twice as long as without

the attention. It takes little time and is a great economy. We can thus have better shoes, since if it is not necessary to buy so often, we can afford to pay more for them, and our feet will always look better and feel more comfortable. When leather is dry and cracking, it draws the feet, often causing soreness.—Esther A. Conso.

LITTLE THINGS.

We all have eager desire to do some great thing. We love to see our names in print with favorable comment; want our friends to know we have talents of superior quality.

Because these exalted opportunities do not come to us, we fold our hands and thus neglect the sweetest things of life. To every one of us is given opportunities, a field, a little acre and in our longings to do great things, these are overlooked, neglected.

The sweetest things and the most enduring are the little unselfish acts that we do. The outpouring of a heart with no future thought, no dream of ever being known or seen except by the eye.

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, Cast its fragrance on the desert air."

Let us note some little things:—There lived on the outskirts of a city a milk man and his good wife. They had a comfortable home and surroundings. As they made their daily rounds in the city they often took note of the poor sick women and children. Together they decided to be of help to them.

They invited them to their farm, promising without cost, to nurse and cherish them back to healthy in the course of time many were cared for and found a loving home and health.

This was a little thing. Later the good man died and his funeral mourners surpassed anything ever witnessed in the city.

"Mister, please buy an evening paper, only one cent. Please to help me out. All the news for one cent."

This was the plea of a tiny newsboy. The great man with his grip and full of great things had small notice for the waif of a newsboy. The child was persistent. To him it meant one cent.

Finally the great man turned on the child and said:—"Go way; I don't want a paper."

He took the train for his home; after he was seated for some reason the newsboy came before him. He saw his pitiful, eager face looking up into his. The man began to say to himself, "How mean in me not to buy his paper, or to give him the price or even more."

He thought of his son, of the great interest he represented and the thought of the littleness of his conduct multiplied. The man came home and took the next train back to the city, and never rested until he found the boy, gave him ample relief even asking his pardon.

"Only a word but the Master heard."

What a book could be written on little things. They will endure for ever. No unselfish act will ever be lost. It may not be written down in this life, but somewhere, some place, it will be found, and will return to bless some heart, that although life may have felt a hunger and longing to be of some use in this world, nothing is ever lost, except that which is for show and self praise.

Which path do you wish to take? No one lives or dies to himself, the true test of any life is little things. We shall not be faithful where men can see us unless we are faithful when we are alone, shut out from all eyes, when we awake alone at night, in the dark and hidden corners of our lives.—James M. Davis.

WEST GREENWOOD.

Mr. and Mrs. Ingelhart of Boston were recent guests at the home of Tom Kennebec.

Miss Lizzie Hagerty, who has been visiting a week at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Dearden, returned to her home in Lewiston, Sunday accompanied by her cousin, Miss Grace Dearden.

Miss Annie Cross of Howe Hill returned to Bryant's Pond, Sunday, to resume her studies at the high school.

Mr. James Lyden of Portland was in town last week visiting his sister, Mrs. J. F. Harrington. He attended the Norway Fair one day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lurvey and children and Mrs. Susan of Locke's Mills were in town, Sunday.

J. H. Holt of Lewiston was in town one day last week, advertising for the Watkins Medical Store.

Mr. John Wiggles of New Hampshire was in town, recently, a visitor at the home of Mr. John Jones.

Among those who were in town last week were: Mr. and Mrs. Standford and children, Mrs. Wm. Low, Lincoln Cummings, Maudie Deegan and Allen Bartlett.

Few men appreciate their freedom until they find themselves in jail or married.

CANTON

Warren Jones of Harrington, Montana, and daughter, Mrs. Nellie Tracy, of Lisbon, North Dakota, have been guests of the former's cousin, Samuel C. Jones, and family of Canton.

Enoch Childs of Hartford is ill with pneumonia. Miss Sue Reeder of Lewiston, a trained nurse, is caring for him.

The next meeting of the Universalist Circle will be held with Mrs. Marion A. Smith.

The Relief Corps will serve a public supper Tuesday night of this week the proceeds to be used for purchasing yarn for knitting for the navy and army.

Mrs. Etta Glover has gone to Boston, where she will spend the winter with Mrs. Fannie Records and daughter.

Miss Ruth Richardson has been a guest of Miss Frances Irish of Turner.

Mrs. George Stevens and daughter of Lewiston have been guests of her brother, Geo. H. Johnson and family.

The meetings of the Blue Tree Club were resumed last Saturday, when a pleasant and profitable session was held with Mrs. Marion A. Smith, Miss Frances Abbott will entertain at the next session at the home of Mrs. Smith, where she will board during the present term of school.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stetson of Dixfield were recent guests of his father, L. C. Stetson, and wife, of Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McKay and children of Fairfield have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua McKay of Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Farrar have returned home.

Many of the guests at Pinewood Camp are lingering into September, as this is a pleasant season of the year. Many new guests have also arrived for the autumn.

Some nice salmon are being taken from Anasagunticook lake this season. Charles F. Oldham met with an accident Saturday afternoon at his mill. While planing lumber his left hand slipped throwing it onto the planer and cutting it severely.

Miss Lida Allen is visiting friends in town.

Dana Bartlett and Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Fogg and two sons of Stark were Sunday guests of Chas. F. Oldham and family.

Shirley Terrell and family and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Eastman of Hebron were guests Sunday of Mrs. Reginald Eastman.

Guy F. Boothby of Canton is seriously ill and a consultation of physicians has been held.

Donald B. Partridge of Norway has been a guest of Dr. Frank M. Morse, and calling on friends in town, where he was formerly principal of Canton high school.

Miss Eva Briggs is caring for Mrs. Henry Brown, who is ill with bronchitis.

Miss Edith Markham of Norridgewood has been a guest of her brother, Enoch Markham, and family.

Fred Luce of East Peru is at work for C. W. Walker.

Mrs. C. W. Walker and children have returned from a few weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfrado Dabier, of Auburn.

Chas. Standley is improving in health and has gone to Stark, N. H.

Mrs. Lorella Maxine of East Livermore is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ada Chamberlain.

Mrs. Della Hines entertained the Canton Ladies' Circle at their last session.

Miss Ruth Richardson returned this week to her studies at the Boston University.

Mrs. Wm. Ollisple is recovering from an operation at a Philadelphia hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Lucas were Sunday guests of their daughter, Mrs. Chas. H. Towle, and family of Dixfield.

The Canton schools commenced Monday, Mr. Pope of Waterport has been engaged as principal of the high school.

Mrs. Ellen Nelson of Livermore is a guest of her nephew, John N. Foye, and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Boothby of So. Livermore have been guests of their son, Guy F. Boothby, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Goding of Hartford are visiting her mother, Mrs. Len Martin and family.

The Sunday school of the United Baptist church enjoyed a picnic at the grove, Saturday.

Miss Zedack Barker of Portland is visiting Mrs. Marva Lavigne.

A pleasant session of Anasagunticook Lodge, I. O. O. F., was held Wednesday evening and supper was served.

Wm. Russell met with a painful accident last Tuesday while at work in the woods on the Leavitt farm by falling onto the stretcher saw and injuring his right hip severely.

Reginald Eastman is moving to Hartford and contemplating marrying his family there.

Mrs. O. G. Fisher has been visiting

EAST BETHEL.

Schools opened Monday, Sept. 10, Miss Edna Bartlett teacher of the grammar and Miss Ethel Cole primary.

Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Bean have gone to Phillips, Me., where Mr. Bean has been engaged as principal of Phillips High school.

Miss Elsie Bartlett has gone to Jackson, N. H., where she has a position as teacher in the high school.

Miss Eva Bean goes to Harrington, Me., where she has a position as teacher of languages in the high school.

Mrs. John Howe and daughter, Agnes, were last week's guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Kimball.

Mr. C. H. Swan and family of Worcester, Mass., arrived by auto, Saturday P. M., and are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan.

Mr. I. Young of East Weymouth, Mass., was last week's guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bartlett, and called on other friends here.

Mr. C. F. Cummings was a Sunday guest of his mother, Mrs. Eugene Bayford.

Miss Alice Kimball is this week's guest of her sister, Mrs. John Howe, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Kimball have returned home to Brookline, Mass.

ALBANY.

The Ladies' Club met with Mrs. Angie Bean, Wednesday afternoon. A very interesting letter was read, written by Herbert R. Bean, who is in camp in Westfield, Mass.

The book, "Promised Land," by Mary Curtis was commenced and was so interesting that the time for adjournment came all too soon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Bird of North Brighton called on old friends, Thursday.

Miss Olive Wardwell is home on a vacation from the Maine General Hospital, Portland, where she is training for a nurse.

Mr. A. G. Bean is the owner of 15 new pigs, Mr. L. J. Andrews 12, Abel Andrews 4 and Geo. Cummings 3.

Mrs. George Manley of Hyde Park, Mass., has been visiting Mrs. Abel Andrews and other friends in Albany.

She and her daughter, Miss Edith Manley, returned home, Saturday.

Frank Bean of Oxford was a week end guest of his father, A. G. Bean.

Miss Nina Allen, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Maine General Hospital, is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wood, with Wesley Wheeler and family, called on relatives and friends at the corner, recent days.

South Woodstock.

School began here last Tuesday with Miss Nellie Tracy of Peru as teacher. She boarded with Mrs. Harry Hazelton.

Nearly everyone from this way attended the Oxford County Fair one or two days.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Poland are receiving congratulations on the birth of a boy. Mrs. Poland and baby are with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Benson.

Mrs. Fred Hendrickson's children gave her a birthday surprise party, Thursday evening.

Samuel Chase of Buckfield is a guest at Frank Andrews'.

Wm. Andrews was in Lewiston last Monday.

Henry Peckins of Iowa has been a recent guest of F. L. Wyman.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew and family

BLUE STORES

Suits, Overcoats, Mackinaws Which Are You Going to Have?

We have a good assortment of these garments to show you and the sooner you look and buy the better off you will be.

We Talk and Sell Kirschbaum Clothes

because they are guaranteed and we have confidence in them and thoroughly believe them the best Ready-to-Wear Clothes for the money made today.

Suits, All Wool, \$15 to \$22

Our Mackinaws Are As Good Values As We Ever Sold for \$6.50, \$7.50, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.00.

If you will but examine them you will prove the truth of this unusual statement for these times.

Write, telephone, or come yourself to our store and see.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

Splendid Bargains in Shoes

We still have some great bargains left from our Summer Sale. Here are some of them. Read Carefully.

Lot No. 1. Men's Vici Kid Bals and Blucher, wide toe. Worth \$6.50 or \$7.00. A few of them left for \$4.50.

Lot No. 2. Men's Russia Calf Bals, this is a narrow toe designed for young men. The style is right. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 8, 8½ and 9. They are worth \$7.00. Our price now is \$4.50.

Lot No. 3. Men's Calf Bals, same style as Lot No. 2. Sizes 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7½, 8 and 9. Worth \$6.50 or \$7.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 4. Mixed lot Men's Calf and Vici Blucher. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 8, 8½ and 9. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 5. Men's Calf Bals, Duxflex sole, Walk-Over. Sizes 7½, 8 and 8½. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Lot No. 6. Men's Dark Brown Oxfords. All sizes 6 to 9. Worth \$7.00, now \$4.50.

Lot No. 7. Mixed lot Men's Calf and Russia Calf Oxfords, Duxflex sole. Sizes 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7 and 7½. Worth \$6.00, now \$4.00.

Also many other small lots of men's shoes at these same low prices. Ask to see them.

Lot No. 8. Women's Mouse Kid Polish, 9 inch cloth top. All sizes 2½ to 6, C and D wide. Regular price \$6.50, now \$4.50.

Lot No. 9. Women's Patent Vamp, White Kid Top, 8 inch boots. Sizes 2½, 3½, 4½, 5, 5½ and 6. Were \$5.50, worth \$6.50 or \$7.00, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 10. Women's Brown Russia Calf Vamp, White Kid Top, Low Heel, Button, 8 inch. All sizes from 2½ to 6½. Worth \$6.50, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 11. Women's Black Vamp, Cloth Top, 9 inch lace. All sizes 3 to 6, C and D wide. Were \$5.00, worth \$6.00, now \$3.75.

Lot No. 12. Mixed lot Women's Button and Lace Boots, nearly all sizes from 2½ to 6. These boots are worth today from \$6.00 to \$7.00, now \$2.50 and \$3.00.

Lot No. 13. 160 Pairs Women's Boots, a mixed lot of button and lace. They are worth from \$3.50 to \$5.00, now \$2.25.

Lot No. 14. A mixed lot of Women's Pump shoes, nearly all sizes. Worth from \$3.00 to \$4.00, now \$2.00 and \$2.25.

And we have many more small lots of Ladies' Boots and Pumps at these same low prices. These prices will continue until goods are sold, but many of these lots are small and will soon be sold.

E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, TELEPHONE 33-2

NORWAY,

MAINE

We pay postage on all mail orders.

were in Norway, recently.

Mrs. and Mrs. Frank Perkins of Andover were guests at Fred Hendrickson's last week.

Mrs. H. M. Andrews and children visited relatives in Auburn, recently.

A. M. Andrews and family visited the Auburn Film Hatchery, recently.

Fred Andrews has finished work for F. L. Wyman.

Monroe Smith has been threatening to

Mrs. Bert Silver has been working

for Mrs. Sam Johnson at West Paris

last week.

William Tauris has gone to South

Lancaster, N. H., to take a theological

course in the academy there.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wilson and


family visited relatives here Thursday.

It's almost as easy for her to kick

as it is for her to kick the

bottom of her

WEST PARIS



A black and white photograph showing a wide, flat expanse of land, possibly a rice paddy or a large field. The foreground is a light-colored, textured surface. In the background, there is a dark, dense line of trees or vegetation. The sky is not visible, appearing as a solid white area at the top of the frame.

Mr. Edwin Brown motored to West Paris, Sunday, where they were the guests of relatives for the day.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

POEMS WORTH READING

IF ALL WHO HATE.
From the Washington Star.
If all who hate would love us,
And all our loves were true,
The stars that swing above us
Would brighten in the blue;
If cruel words were kisses,
And every scowl a smile,
A better world than this is
Would hardly be worth while;
If parents would not tighten
To meet a brother's need,
The load we bear would lighten
Above the grave of greed.

If those who whine would whistle,
And those who languish laugh,
The rose would bloom the chaff;
The grain would be the chaff;
If hearts were truly joyful,
If grieving were forgot,
And tears and melancholy
Were things that now are not;
Then love would kneel to duty,
Then all the world would seem
A bridal bower of beauty,
A dream within a dream.

If neighbor speaks to neighbor,
As love demands of all,
The east would eat the east,
The sparrow stay on the wall;
Then every day would gladden,
And every eye would shine,
And God would pass and listen,
And life would be divine.

GIVE THEM THE FLOWERS NOW.
Closed eyes can't see the white roses,
Cold hands can't hold them, you know,
Break that is still cannot gather
The dew that sweet from them flows.

Death, with a peace beyond dreaming,
His children of earth doth endow;
Life is the time we can help them,
So give them the flowers now!

Here are the struggles and the striving,
Here are the cares and the tears;
Now is the time to be soothing,
The frowns and the frowns and fears.

What to closed eyes are kind sayings,
What to closed hearts is deep love;
Night can't see what is passing,
So give them the flowers now!

Just a kind word or a greeting;
Just a warm grasp or a smile—
These are the flowers that will lighten
The burden for many a mile.

After the journey is over
What is the use of them; how
Can they carry them who must be carried?
Oh, give them the flowers now!

Dissonance from the happy heart's garden,
Flashed in the spirit of love;
Dissonance that are swiftly reflected
Of flowers that blossom above.

Words cannot tell what a message
Of blessing each gift will allow
To dwell in the lives of so many,
So give them the flowers now!

THE MOTHER'S LONELY.
I had a tiny babe the other day—
A sweet, pink rosy, full of wonder,
I held him tightly to my breast,
His face as sweet as he in my arms.

I heard him breathe his eyes and cheeks
And lips,
His cheeks in his arms, neck and
With.

His cooing voice and my finger tips,
Then he was gone—so still he was
So silent.

I had a little child the other day,
A sturdy little chap with golden
hair,
Whom would was full of wonder, love
and play.

Encouraging and cheering round my
chair,
The times I held him close and dried
his tears,
And answered cheer questions, were
so free.

I loved him as my heart was full of
love,
But when he left, so soon, I never
knew.

I had a little child the other day,
Sweet health and happiness his
heritage,
The world of games and sports called
him strong.

To watch him stroll with others of
his age,
My pride was great, my love was
all most pure.

I watched him stately, finished but
in go,
As he had the others, but I was all
in vain.

He went away, but when I do not
know.

I had a child the other day,
Who defied the knowledge through
the world.



It Really Doesn't Take Much Time to Bake at Home

Many women hesitate about baking at home because of the time they think it will take.

The fact is that in these days it doesn't take long at all. Simply use more yeast. It works faster in the bread—if the dough is closely watched and put in the oven at the right time.

With prices the highest you pay, you owe it to yourself and family to take the little time necessary to bake at home.

Do your part in saving by cutting your bread cost in two—and give them better bread.

Of course, a lot depends on the flour you use. My favorite is William Tell. It has a delicious natural flavor and wonderful baking qualities. It's made in Ohio—guaranteed under the Ohio Better Flour Label, by the Amos and Buck Company who make it, and by the grocer who sells it.

Use WILLIAM TELL FLOUR

The flour of the highest quality that makes the most of both time and flour.

the mystic lore
Of books. Far down enchanting wisdom's way
He wandered, and as in days of yore
I shared his joys and triumphs. Every hour
I laid deep plans to keep him near,
but though
I loved him more than life, still, all my power
Could not avail. He went; when, I do not know.

THE MOTHERS' AUXILIARY.
O mothers, so weary, discouraged,
Worn out with the cares of the day!
You often grow cross and impatient,
Complain of the noise of the play.

Oh, the day brings full many vexations,
So many things going amiss—
But, mothers, whatever may vex you,
Read your children to bed with a kiss.

The dear little feet wander often,
Perhaps, from the pathway of right,
The dear little hands and mischief
To try you from morning till night;
But think of the desolate mothers
Who'd give all the world for your bliss.

And, as thanks for your infinite blessings,
Send the children to bed with a kiss.

For some day their noise will not vex you,
The silence will hurt you far more;
You will long for their sweet childish voices
And a sweet childish face at the door.

And to press a child's face to your bosom—
You'd give all the world for just this
So for comfort 'twill bring you in sorrow,
Send the children to bed with a kiss.

PLAN FOR SEED CORN NOW.
It should be Taken from Stalks Standing Where They Grow.

The seed yield of corn in the United States could and should be greatly increased, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, which states that the proper selection of seed is of primary importance in improving the yield. The average production for the country is 25 bushels an acre, though yields as high as 200 bushels have been made by conscientious farmers.

Seed corn should be selected from stalks standing where they grew, according to the corn specialists of the department. This is necessary because it is the means of making sure that the seed will have the power to yield well, as shown by the superiority of the stalks over surrounding ones that grew under the same conditions. This sort of seed tolerates high producing power.

It must be understood, says the department, that the producer like, and that as early maturing corn yielding abundantly as short, thick stalks is likely to repeat these same characters in the next generation. The example, seed corn should be taken from stalks without suckers, such seed may produce some stalks with suckers, but it will inevitably produce fewer such corn than seed from sucker-bearing stalks.

All seed corn should be selected by hand, as a special test, and not be allowed to be machine. The corn should be gathered as soon as thoroughly mature and before the first hard frost. Though should be gathered for two weeks' storage, to insure a supply of seed, it is for example, the first planting is deferred one, or if the best crop should be lost by early frost.

HOW TO PRODUCE EGGS IN WINTER.

A. W. Richardson, Instructor in Animal Industry, Poultry Division, in Farmers' Week Course, U. of M.

Any poultryman who can make his hens lay eggs during the months of November, December and January is practically certain of making money. During these months eggs are extremely scarce and command a high price and it doesn't take very many eggs produced during this time to pay the hen's keep for the entire year and there are a few facts, a knowledge of which will help the farmer to get eggs when prices are high.

In the first place he should have a high producing strain of birds, or if he hasn't such a strain, to try to build up one. This can be done by selecting those birds which are high producers, keeping their eggs separate and saving the cockerels which come from these eggs. Because it has been proven that high winter production is inherited by the cockerel from his mother and handed down by him to his daughters. Now if you wish to do any trap-nesting, you can get along and get what information you need by trap-nesting during the months of November, December and January and then select your females to use as breeders from these birds which have made the highest records during these three months. If you do not or cannot do any trap-nesting, then there are other methods of telling the high producers although these methods are not as accurate as the trap nest. First, select those birds whose legs and beak color is faded. The high producers after laying a large number of eggs lose the coloring matter in the body and it shows to quite an extent in the legs and on the beak. After you have familiarized yourself with the normal leg color by observation you can tell when the color is faded from the normal color. Another method observed at Connecticut in connection with their egg laying contest is the color around the vent. It is claimed that this is an even better indication of high production, than the leg or beak color. If the skin around the vent is faded to quite an extent you may be certain that the bird has been a good producer and you will be safe in saving cockerels hatched from her eggs, and in using this cockerel to build up a good laying strain which is essential to the production of eggs in winter.

The next consideration is the time of hatching. If chicks are hatched out reasonably early, say by the second or third week in April, they will have made a good growth and will be well feathered out before the extreme heat of summer comes, and they will continue to grow and develop right through July and August. If they are hatched out later, say a month later, then they will not be feathered out sufficiently to withstand the extreme heat and they will not grow and develop regularly during this time but will have a stunted period and then stunted periods cost money and retard the maturity and thus retard the time of commencing to lay.

Birds which are hatched out by the middle of April, with proper care, will come to maturity by the middle or latter part of October and by the first of December are well under way in laying.

These birds which are well under way in laying at this time are very apt to continue to lay all winter along with some quality during extreme cold.

But these birds which are hatched out by the middle or latter part of May are considerably more than a month behind the April hatched birds in commencing laying in the winter season.

tioned stunted period and they are very apt not to begin to lay until into December, and if the month of December comes off cold and raw as it was last December then the late hatched pullets may not get to laying until two months later. Because very seldom does a flock of pullets begin to lay during the extreme cold weather. They usually won't until the days have begun to warm up. Thus we can see the advantages of hatching our chicks early.

The feeding of the chickens also has a great deal to do with the time of maturity, and the number of eggs we get in the winter. They should be fed in such a way so that they will continue to grow especially when they are small. There should be no radical changes in the food and the supply should be kept before them constant. Sour skim milk should be kept before them at all times. It having been proven that chickens fed on sour milk will mature and get to laying two weeks sooner than those which have not had the milk, and two weeks makes a big difference in any season, and an unusual difference when the season is cold and rough.

There should be provided for the growing chicks plenty of shade, plenty of green food and plenty of range or yard room as these things are absolutely essential to the best growth development and chickens; and we must have the best if we are to get eggs early.

The time of housing has a great bearing on the egg production. If the birds are housed at about the time when they would naturally begin to lay it is very apt to retard their development. It is a radical change from absolute free range to close confinement, even though there is a small yard. The birds should if possible have a small yard and they should be provided with a liberal supply of green feed and as soon as possible be taught to scratch in the litter for their food, thus inducing exercise which takes the place of wandering around the range.

So in order to get eggs early from these pullets they should be housed nearly a month before they are expected to lay. Then they can become accustomed to their changed quarters and conditions and the change will not stop the laying as it would do if the birds were moved to their winter quarters after some of them had begun to lay.

To summarize: Build up a good laying strain, hatch your chickens early, feed them well during the summer, house them early in the fall and you will get eggs in the winter when prices are high.

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Coolidge are visiting with relatives in Peru. Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Brewster of Lewiston are visiting her brother, W. B. Hand, and other relatives for a week. Lester Varney and mother, Mrs. Lydia Varney, of North Berwick are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crockett.

C. E. Stowell and family are entertaining company from away. Miss Belle Chase visited with Mrs. Lester Penley at West Paris the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold King and Mrs. Ralph King were in Norway, Saturday. Axel Bryant was home from Portland last week. Mrs. Mary Bartlett is visiting with relatives in Dixfield.

Schools began Monday. Red Cross meetings will be held every Tuesday afternoon in the Parish House.

Kate Starbird gave a picnic to her Sunday school class at Camp Oxford, Friday. Work at the mill was suspended Wednesday that the operatives might attend the fair at South Paris. Mrs. Bertha Page and children of Waterville are at Mrs. Rita Turner's. Victoria Field arrived home Tuesday.

Law's Smith has returned to the Greenback's place. Gerald Judkins is in town. Harry Kay was in town last week. B. F. Stanley of Dryden was a recent visitor at H. P. Judkins'. Mrs. Susan Kavanagh has returned from a short visit to Portland. Mrs. Belle Fisher of Portland is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Perkins are in Portland with their son, Donald, who is at St. Barabas hospital for treatment for an ear trouble. Mrs. W. W. Twichell will accompany her daughter to the winter school at H. P. Judkins'.

Lucile Rice of Waterville is visiting Mrs. Starbird. Mr. and Mrs. Marie Kavanagh of Portland and Mrs. Kavanagh are visiting Mrs. Sarah Kavanagh. Edward Farwell is attending school at Gould's Academy, Bethel.

SOUTH PARIS

Mrs. Amy Wheeler has just returned from Portland where she has been visiting her brother, Charlie Record. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Penfold and two children, Mae and Jack, and Raymond Penfold were guests of Mrs. Wm. P. Morton during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Munroe Farrar of Portland are visiting Mrs. Farrar's sister, Mrs. William Ripley. Miss Agnes Gray of West Paris is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Gray, Pleasant street. Philip King, who is stationed at Boxford, Mass., visited his people, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. King, Thursday.

Robert Wheeler and Roy Perham, who are stationed near Portland, were home during the fair. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bonney of Lewiston and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bonney of Portland were calling on friends here during the fair.

Mrs. Agnes Hutton of Portland visited Mrs. Kate Stuart of High street last week. Mr. and Mrs. Guy C. Bean of Freeport called on friends here during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Jordan of Portland were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Gray and attended the fair Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Hersey of Portland are visiting Mrs. Hersey's sister, Mrs. Fannie Lovejoy. Miss Gertrude Mutt of Lewiston was a guest at Mr. and Mrs. Donald H. Benn's, Wednesday and Thursday. Louis Keene of Baton Rouge, Louisiana is a guest of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Monk. Mr. Keene was born here and went through school. He has been away quite a number of years and his many friends are glad to welcome him here again.

Mrs. Joseph Currier of West Milan, N. H., was the guest of her son and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Currier, during the fair. Miss Marian Sturtevant of Rome visited her aunt, Mrs. Isaac Monk, Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Monk's son, Alfred, of Portland has also been at home during the week. Miss Mildred Maxin and Miss Muriel Bowker are attending Gotham Normal School.

Mrs. Ralph Cole is in the Central Maine General Hospital at Lewiston for treatment. Miss Geneva Young went Saturday to Springfield, where she is to teach for the coming year.

C. J. Cunningham from Massachusetts has been a guest at H. E. Thurston's for the past week. L. H. Daugherty was at home from Augusta for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Lunt of Belfast, former residents of South Paris, visited here during the fair. Mr. and Mrs. Clinton McKee spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Vinson Bridge at Tripp Pond. Mrs. Ella W. Durban, formerly of South Paris, now of Gorham, N. H., is the guest of friends here.

Professor W. S. Ripley of Boston, the well known musician and composer, is making his annual visit to relatives in this, his old home town.

The first meeting of the Enterprise Club will be held on October 8th, instead of October 1st.

Wallace Clifford has returned to Newport, R. I., where he teaches in the science department of the Newport High School.

Mr. and Mrs. George A. Morton, Master Henry Morton and their guests: Mrs. Harriet Fuller of Oakland, Cal., and Mrs. V. P. DeCoster of Rockfield made an automobile trip around the mountains, Tuesday.

William Swan and daughter, Alice, of Lynn, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Dean of Western avenue. Harlan Dennison is clerking in the drug store of Charles H. Howard. Fred McAdams of Boston was in town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powers of Gray visited relatives and friends here during the fair.

Mrs. Florence Fitch of Freeport is a guest of Mrs. Frank Plummer of Pleasant street.

Professor Ray Cole has returned to his teaching in Canton, Mass. H. Arthur Foster, the new principal of Paris High School, and family will occupy the down stairs flat in the late R. Porter Stearns house, that is to be vacated by the family of Clarence O. Norton.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Gray of Portland are guests of Mrs. Gray's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L. Gray. The Paris Show Co. has sold and is at Gould's Academy, Bethel.

HERRICK & PARK, Attorneys-at-Law, Bethel, Maine.

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shipping its recent run of shoes, and has an offer from a party for the manufacture of shoes which will probably be accepted, and which will keep the factory running to its capacity.

Miss Dorothy Wright returned the first of last week from the Waukegan at Jefferson, N. H., where she has been employed for the summer, and left on Saturday for Albany, N. Y., to resume her studies in the New York State College.

John S. Carver, who has been principal of Paris High School for the past three years, and resigned this summer, has the position of principal of the high school at Lakewood, N. J., with ten assistants and about three hundred students.

Mrs. Elhel Hathaway has recently returned from Waterville where she has been visiting her people, Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Wing.

Rev. A. T. McWhorter and family left for their new home in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 17. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Davis, Mr. Elhel Bushby and son, Willie, and Mr. McWhorter of Kears Falls, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Al Davis, Wednesday.

Catherine G. Briggs has resigned her position as superintendent of Tallitha Cumi hospital at Jamaica Plain, Mass., and is to take up social service. Miss Briggs is going to enter the social service course at Simmons College in Boston, Sept. 19, for a year's training. She is now spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Cora S. Briggs, Western avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman P. Brett and daughter, George, of Beverly, Mass., were guests at Charles Brett's during the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Currier and son, Clifford, left here Saturday for Portland, where they will join a party and go camping for a week. Mrs. Jim Martin and daughter, Kathryn, are on a visit to their relatives in Orono, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lang and their daughter, Mrs. Roland Ingerson, from Deerchester, Mass., called on Mrs. D. A. and H. Dean of Pleasant street, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hastings Dean and their grandson, Edward, made an auto mobile trip to Rockfield, Friday. Mr. Dean going on business for the Paris Trust Company.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE.

SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGE
PORTLAND, MAINE AND BETHEL, ME.
An approved business school, including instruction in the following: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Stenography, English, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Geography, Civics, and Physical Education. **SHAW BUSINESS COLLEGE**

I Recommend

I Do Not Think Even Much Better
Mrs. William E. Hinchliffe

SOREHEAD.

By G. E. Conkey.
A few years ago, sorehead was commonly called or chicken restricted almost entirely to men states, but it has spread all today it is a source of less to poultrymen throughout whole country. Even the for flocks can never be considered because the disease is contagious and there are ways in which it can be come from one yard to another. Sorehead, or chicken pox, is classed as one of the most of all poultry diseases. The disease is occasionally found light form with only a showing slight symptoms, then usually becomes more majority of the birds being and the whole flock being demoralized for several week and is frequently associated with and canker, and these cases are most fatal.

CAUSES.
The exact nature of the disease and its relation to canker with which it is complicated are points of poultry authorities differ.

The important thing, however, is that chicken pox is highly contagious and readily spreads from one another. New birds, or a stock which is returned sometimes introduces it into a yard into being brought to the by pigeons flying from one another, by sparrows or other birds of fens and mosquito punctures of ticks have been seen as producing the disease, but the puncture of the skin introduces the germs a means of for the development of the disease is necessary hence the for the disease being more prevalent in wet weather. Here you see the reason for avoiding such the poultry houses.

When growing chicks are over-crowded in their coops or crowded in their cages or crowded in their pens and becoming over-crowded and being let out into the cool air, they become very susceptible. Half the trouble with disease among chicks, can be traced to the improper housing or crowding of the birds at night.

SYMPTOMS.
Chicken pox symptoms are first noticed when they are ready to grow, or nodules, on the wattles or other unfeathered parts of the head. There may be no effect on the general health of the chicks and sometimes the birds are the cause of a couple of without treatment, the nodules on the wattles or other unfeathered parts of the head, usually fall off. Usually the disease continues to develop sometimes extending to the legs in rare cases to the legs, eyes may become affected and so that the bird cannot see. Chicks often forms in the eye, greatly develops in some form. Treatment is imperative if it is to be prevented, for with complications, chances of life are small.

PREVENTION.
The best preventive is avoiding disease and circumstances known favorable for introducing chicken pox. Healthy birds to be humans are least liable to the disease as keep up your flock's health that the housing is right, waters clean and sanitary, the way to encourage activity, but frequently and thoroughly with effective disinfectant. Sprays and crevices of the houses, to the insects and sprinkle the substrate about the runs. Avoid poultry house. Read all or some similar keeps down the disease. Try to have a disinfectant and keep it over, have proved effective on it, once where the disease is a trouble some year after.

TREATMENT.
The best treatment is a combination of internal and external treatment. Chicks just the blood is affected the eruptions require the application of some germicide and the best. A good reliable chicken remedy is the best requisite.

I Recommend Peruna To All Sufferers Of Catarrh—



I Do Not Think I Ever Felt Much Better

Myrtle St., Beverly, Mass., writes: "I have taken four bottles of Peruna, and I can say that it has done me a great deal of good for catarrh of the head and throat. I recommend Peruna to all sufferers with catarrh. I do not think I ever felt much better. I am really surprised at the work I can do. I do not think too much praise can be said for Peruna."

Mrs. William H. Hinchliffe, No. 20

SOREHEAD.

By G. E. Conkey.

A few years ago, sorehead, as it is commonly called or chicken pox, was restricted almost entirely to the southern states, but it has spread gradually until today it is a source of worry and less to poultrymen throughout the whole country. Even the best cared for flocks can never be considered immune because the disease is so highly contagious and there are so many ways in which it can be communicated from one yard to another.

Sorehead, or chicken pox, may well be classed as one of the most serious of all poultry diseases. While the disease is occasionally found in a very light form with only a few birds showing slight symptoms, the situation usually becomes more serious, a majority of the birds being affected and the whole flock being more or less demoralized for several weeks. Sorehead is frequently associated with roup and canker, and these complications are most fatal.

CAUSES.

The exact nature of the germ causing the disease and its relation to roup and canker with which it is often complicated are points on which poultry authorities differ.

The important thing, however, is that chicken pox is highly contagious and readily spreads from one bird to another. New birds, or exhibition stock which is returned infected, sometimes introduce it into a flock. It may also be brought to the premises by pigeons flying from one yard to another, by sparrows or other birds. Bites of fleas and mosquitoes and punctures of ticks have been suggested as producing the disease, but probably puncture of the skin simply furnishes the germs a means of entrance. For the development of the germs, moisture is necessary hence the reason for the disease being more prevalent in wet weather. Hence you see another good reason for avoiding damp and gloomy poultry houses.

When growing chicks are overcrowded in their coops or crowded into the crates at night becoming overheated and sweated and being later chilled when let out into the cool morning air, they become very susceptible to the disease. Half the trouble with this disease among chicks, can be traced to the improper housing or handling of the birds at night.

SYMPTOMS.

Chicken pox symptoms are so well defined that they are readily recognized. The first indications are watery growths, or nodules, on the comb, wattles or other unfeathered parts of the head. There may be no noticeable effect on the general health at this stage and sometimes the bird recovers in the course of a couple of weeks without treatment, the nodules drying up and falling off. Usually, however, the disease continues to develop, the nodules becoming more numerous, sometimes extending to the body or even in rare cases to the legs. The eyes may become affected and closed so that the bird cannot see to eat. Often after forms in the eye and about the mouth and roup very frequently develops in some form. Proper treatment is imperative if heavy loss is to be prevented, for with these bad complications, chances of recovery are small.

PREVENTION.

The best preventive is avoiding conditions and circumstances known to be favorable for introducing chicken pox into a flock. Healthy birds like healthy humans are least liable to contract disease so keep up your flock's health. See that the housing is right, the waters clean and sanitary, the ration well balanced and the feeding done in a way to encourage activity. Disinfect frequently and thoroughly with a good effective disinfectant. Spray the cracks and crevices of the houses, particularly the nests and sprinkle the disinfectant about the runs. Avoid a damp poultry house. Bird all or some of the similar things down the dust or a damp house. Try to have a disinfectant on hand. If you have proved effective means, use it as soon as the disease is seen. A fresh case may appear after your treatment.

The best treatment is a combination of internal and external treatment. For chicken pox the blood is affected and the eruptions require the application of some germicidal and healing agent. A good reliable chicken pox remedy is the best requisite. There,

ready for use, can be bought on the market. If this is not to be had or until such preparation may be procured, place sulphur in the soft feed and apply an antiseptic wash or ointment to the sores or eruptions. Some poultrymen recommend removing the scales after softening them with applications of warm antiseptic solution, and then touching the raw places with the full strength disinfectant. Standard poultry disinfectants, sulphur ointments, carbolic vasoline, and other preparations of this nature are sometimes used locally. Where canker or roup develop, special treatment for these diseases with specific remedies must be given.

As in all contagious diseases, the sick birds should always be removed to separate quarters and everything done to keep the disease from spreading. Clean and disinfect the houses and runs frequently and have everything favorable for purifying the blood and building up the vigor of your birds. Feed rather sparingly on grains, but give green food liberally.

Keep the birds as active as their condition will permit.

HOW TO FEED THE DAIRY COW FOR PROFIT.

Lamont S. Corbett, Professor of Animal Industry, Farmers' Week Course, U. of M.

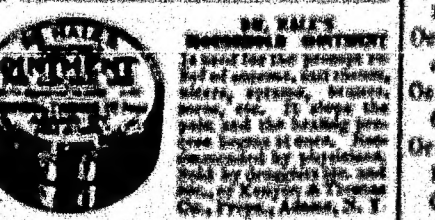
The subject of feeding cows profitably under the present condition of high prices for feed, equipment, and labor utilized in dairy production, together with comparatively low prices for dairy products, become rather a difficult one to deal with. The profit realized from feeding dairy cows should be not the return above feed and labor alone, but rather the return above all costs connected with maintenance and care of the dairy animal, and it is arrived at by taking into consideration all such items as delivery of product, interest on investment, depreciation, rental of barn, service of bull, etc. In short, the profit, if there be any, will be the money left from the returns when the total costs have been deducted. This seems somewhat of the subject of feeding but it is intimately connected with it, for in order to be profitable the cow must from the feed given, produce enough milk to bring in returns in excess of the total cost of manufacturing milk before she is a profitable animal. At this point two factors suggest themselves as affecting profitable dairying. They are the cow and the man.

The cow must be one capable of better than average production, and one which will respond to good feeding and care. If the cow is such and is properly fed and cared for she will be profitable, but if not given such treatment it will not be her fault, but that of the man feeding and caring for her, if she produces at a loss. This is where the man comes in.

The man who would feed cows profitably must understand cows and their needs. The dairyman should strive to bring out the highest production each cow is capable of making with the minimum of cost. This facility is the man demands intelligent handling of his machine, the cow, and the raw material, her feed, in the manufacture of milk, one of the most staple foods known to man.

In feeding the dairy cow for profit the following essentials must always be kept well in mind and considered from various points:

1. The Grain Ration:
 - a. Cost.
 - b. Nutritive value as demanded by production of the cow.
 - c. Variety.
 - d. Physiological action.
 - e. Palatability.
2. Roughage:
 - a. Cost.
 - b. Nutritive value.
 - c. Bulk.
 - d. Succulence.
 - e. State of preservation.
3. The Balanced Ration:
 - a. Does it meet the nutritive requirements of the particular cow's production?
 - b. Amount required to obtain the



maximum profitable production must not be so great as to overtax the cow's food handling capacity.

4. Care:
 - a. Hygiene.
 - b. Watering.
 - c. Sanitation and prevention of disease.
 - d. Access to salt.
5. Management:
 - a. Systematic handling of the animals.
 - b. Systematic feeding.
 - c. Thorough milking and regular.
 - d. Avoiding undue pampering.
 - e. Dealing as gently as possible with the cows at all times.
 - f. Particular attention at parturition.
 - g. Weighing milk, and testing if possible.

If the dairyman gives intelligent consideration to the foregoing points, puts them into practice, keeps other costs connected with milk production at as low an amount as possible; keeps only such cows as are above the average in production; and receives a just price for his produce; he can be reasonably sure of making a profit from feeding dairy cows.

FARMERS SHOULD SAVE OWN SEED THIS FALL.

Farmers should save their own seed this fall. This is the belief of the Public Safety Committee on Food Production and Conservation. Accordingly, a meeting was called recently to discuss the situation. There were present men representing the Maine Seed Improvement Association, the Grange, the State Department of Agriculture, University of Maine Extension Service and prominent farmers.

At this conference it was encouraged that steps should be taken to encourage farmers to save their own seed and to care and care for it in the best manner.

Accordingly a committee representing the above parties consisting of A. E. Hodges, Fairfield, W. J. Thompson, South China, L. C. Holston, Cornish, E. L. Newell, Augusta, and M. D. Jones, Orono, was appointed to make plans. The committee held a meeting at Waterville recently and outlined the following program:

A committee will be appointed in each county consisting of a member of the Maine Seed Improvement Association, a prominent granger and the county agricultural agent. These committees will arrange for a county meeting on seed saving.

This county committee will also appoint a chairman in each local community who will arrange for a neighborhood meeting on seed saving including demonstration in seed selection, grading and curing.

Each grange is urged to hold a good seed meeting with a program adapted to the present situation.

This action seems necessary in view of the scarcity of good seed last spring and the present poor season for producing seed.

MAINE FAIR DATES.

Dates and secretaries of the Maine fairs for the season are:

- Sept. 15-20—North Franklin, Phillips, J. I. Harnden, Phillips.
- Sept. 18-20—Waldo and Penobscot, Monroe, F. H. Putnam, Monroe.
- Sept. 18-20—South Kennebec, South Windsor, A. N. Douglass, Gardiner, R. F. D. 9.
- Sept. 18-20—Cumberland County, Gorham, F. E. Moulton, Gorham.
- Sept. 18-20—North Oxford, Andover, J. P. Talbot, Andover.
- Sept. 20-22—Somerset Central, Skowhegan, F. W. Weston, Skowhegan.
- Sept. 21-22—Piscataquis County, Foxcroft, John A. Willes, Foxcroft.
- Sept. 25—Grange and Cattle Show, West Bethel, J. P. Mather, W. Bethel.
- Sept. 25—Richmond Farmers' Club, Richmond, N. H. Skelton, Richmond.
- Sept. 25-27—North Knox, Union, H. L. Glendon, Union.
- Sept. 25-26—West Washington, Cherryfield, W. S. Colby, Cherryfield.
- Sept. 25-27—Bristol, Bristol, O. A. Ward, Bristol.
- Sept. 25-27—West Penobscot, Easton, E. E. Colbath, Easton, R. F. D. 2.
- Sept. 25-27—Franklin County, Farmington, Geo. D. Clark, Farmington.
- Sept. 25-27—Cumberland, Farmers' Club, West Cumberland, Wilbur Wilson, Cumberland Center.
- Sept. 26—Cochewegan Agricultural Society, Monmouth, W. E. Reynolds, Monmouth.
- Oct. 2—Greene Town Fair Association, W. L. Mower, Greene, R. F. D. 1.
- Oct. 2-4—West Oxford, Fryeburg, H. Walker McKee, Fryeburg.
- Oct. 2-4—New Gloucester and Danville, Upper Gloucester, J. P. Wilcox, New Gloucester.
- Oct. 2-4—Androscoggin County, Livermore Falls, Chas. D. Dyke, Livermore Falls.
- Oct. 2-4—Lincoln County, Danville, J. A. Perkins, Danville.
- Oct. 2-4—Bangsleigh and Acton, Acton, Geo. T. Bradford, Bangsleigh.
- Oct. 4—Transquility Grange Agricultural Assoc., Lincolnville, Lawrence G. Rankin, Lincolnville.

Home Town Helps

PLANNING HOME IS BIG TASK

Many Problems of Location and Construction Must Be Solved Before Excavations Are Started.

A location for a home should be a site with a restful aspect. Home builders should consider all of the numerous features entering into the situation and construction of a house which they themselves are to occupy.

Very many problems of location and construction must be solved even before excavations for a home are started. All members of the family which is to be the first occupant of the building should be privileged, in fact, they should be invited, to freely express their ideas as to proper location and construction, both as to type or architecture, and construction materials. Every requisite of those who are to occupy the house, every possibility and limitation should be carefully considered and decided upon before the site is chosen and before the plans are drafted.

If part of the family goes to business each day it will be necessary to construct the home near a railway station or trolley line. If there are children of school age in the family it is imperative for the young folks' welfare to select a building site in a community with good schools and to locate the home within a reasonable distance of the school or schools which the children will attend. These and other details should be given careful consideration.

TURNING SEWAGE INTO ASSET

British City Shows How Profit Can Be Made by Scientific Handling of Waste Effluent.

Through installation of modern sewerage and garbage disposal systems many cities of this country are securing valuable by-products from waste, but our municipalities could probably emulate to advantage the method adopted by an English city in creating an asset out of a waste effluent difficult of disposal, says the Manufacturers Record. According to a statement in commerce reports by the United States consul at Bradford, England, that city recovers the grease in the sewage coming from many wool-washing and scouring establishments located there and turns it into a profitable by-product.

This grease by-product is said to be of value in the feather-dressing trade and to some extent in branches of the textile industry.

The sales of the recovered grease by the sewage works of the city of Bradford were reported to amount to \$300,000 in 1916 at the present high price of \$122 a ton, and it is estimated that for this year over \$500,000 will be realized from this source. In addition to nearly \$20,000 derived from the sale of manure, or fertilizer made from the sludge left after the extraction of the grease, because of the development of this by-product it is thought the Bradford sewage work will be self-supporting in 1917.

Danger in Municipal Pigs.

One method of disposing of garbage is that adopted by many municipalities of feeding it to pigs. Approximately 30 per cent of the total collection in 1900, according to reports of cities of 20,000 and over, was handled in this manner. This may be a slight improvement over dumping it, but only for small places where the garbage can be handled before it is disposed. It is a matter of fact that the pigs of a city have been known to starve when the garbage was fed to them, and in some cases the pigs have been known to starve when the garbage was fed to them, and in some cases the pigs have been known to starve when the garbage was fed to them.

Halsbury Forest.

Halsbury, forest, where the London county council golf courses will be closed for the remainder of the war, is a fine place to visit. It is a forest of a different kind, but it is really a modern recreation of a word variously written "Halsbury" or "Halsbury" which stands obviously for the Halsbury forest, meaning "Halsbury forest." This name of "Halsbury" was formerly borne by part of the royal forest near Colchester. Anciently Halsbury forest comprised that portion of the great forest of Waltham which lay south and east of the River Roding, and was administered by the same officials as Epping forest.—London Chronicle.

Employers Build Homes for Workers.

Coincident with the change of the building trend toward manufacturing work, there is a tendency for corporations to build moderate priced homes for their employees. The obvious necessity of keeping labor satisfied and halting the rising tendency of employees at the present time undoubtedly has much to do with this movement. It is probable that the idea will be adopted more widely as the war progresses and it is a very practical measure.

ROAD BUILDING

ROYAL LINE IN A DEMOCRACY

"Roads Rule the World—Not Kings or Congresses, Not Courts, Nor Constables or Soldiers."

In an argument for good roads some wise man, whose name has been lost, made use of the following: "Roads rule the world—not kings, nor congresses, nor courts, nor constables, nor ships nor soldiers. The road is the only royal line in a democracy, the only legislature that never changes, the only court that never sleeps, the only army that never quits, the first aid to the redemption of any nation, the exodus from stagnation in any society, the call from savagery in any other, the high priest of prosperity, after the order of Melchisedec, without beginning of days or end of life. The road is omnipresent in every war, and when the new map is made, it simply pushes on its great campaign of hope, brotherhood, efficiency and peace."

The value of good roads may be better understood when it is known that the average cost to farmers of the United States to transport produce to market is more than 23 cents per ton per mile. These figures do not include the cost of breakage of harness or vehicles. The cost per ton per mile over hard-surfaced roads is less than half the present average.

GAINER BY IMPROVED ROADS

Careful Analysis Shows Greatest Gain Over Present Conditions Is Man on Branch Road.

The development of sentiment for issuing bonds to build permanent roads has brought to the surface many questions which require careful consideration and demand clearly stated and convincing replies. Of these, the one recurring most frequently is: "What advantage is there in a bond issue for the farmer who lives several miles from one of the improved roads?"

At first glance it would seem that the man living directly upon the improved road obtains the greatest benefit, but careful analysis proves that the greatest gain over present conditions is the man on the side road. With the limited road and bridge funds usually available in any township and the necessity of keeping the main highways at least in passable condition, little or nothing is left for working upon the less traveled roads. As repair expense practically ceases when permanent roads are built, the road and bridge funds formerly spent on main roads will be released for use upon the side roads.

In addition, money spent upon these side roads will go five times as far, or do five times as much work, as



Sell Road in North Carolina.

When it was spent upon the roads where heavy travel quickly wiped out every trace of the improvement. A reasonable amount of road and bridge money used in ditching and draining side roads will place them in condition to carry the comparatively light traffic that passes over them to the main highway. The man on the side road will have in place of a continuous haul through the mud from farm to town, a much-improved surface from farm to the main highway and a highly improved road, maintained at much less expense to the township or county, the remainder of the way to his town or market.—Farm Engineering.

Drag After Rain.

Drag the road as soon after every rain as possible, but not when the mud is in such a condition as to stick to the drag.

Attention to Road Drag.

If we would pay more attention to the road drag, we would have better roads.

Powder for Cabbage Worms.

For cabbage worms: Mix one part of fresh Persian insect powder with four parts of air-slaked lime, and dust it on the plants at regular intervals.

Don't Pay to Berms.

It doesn't pay to go to the expense of cows, stables, barns, etc., for dairy work, then scrapping the cows.

Don't Use Whip.

Don't use the whip too freely on a horse that shies. Patience and kindness will do better.

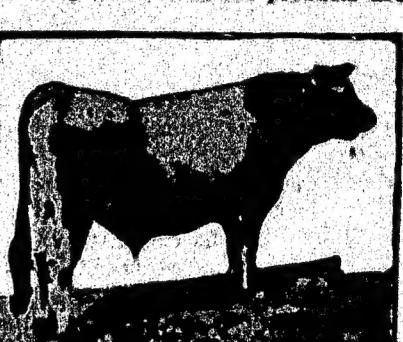
DAIRY



NEED MORE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Farmers Have Peculiar Responsibility Placed Upon Them—Better Dishes Are Needed.

Dairy farmers have a particular responsibility in this time of strict economy, says Secretary C. R. George of the Indiana State Dairy association. "The dairy cow," says he, "is unequalled by any other class of live stock in her ability to convert our farm crops, and particularly the roughages, into human food. The production and storing of the greatest amount of these feeds, feeding them in such a way as to get the largest production, and strict economy in the handling and use of the products are



Jersey Bull of Fine Quality.

the things that should receive our especial attention at this time. "Don't sell the dairy cow at temptingly high prices, for in the end she will cost you more good as a milk producer and she will produce more food during the coming year than her carcass will furnish now—and you will have her left to do it again. Be sure that proper housing facilities will be available for the next winter so that the cows will be protected from storms and wind and in this way save feed and increase production. Use better sties than ever before and develop the heifer calves with the best of care. The war department is making its plan on a three-year basis. Why shouldn't we?"

SILAGE IS GOOD FOR CALVES

Gradual Introduction of Feed May Be Begun When Animal Is About Six Weeks Old.

By the time the calf is six weeks old we may begin to feed silage, very gradually at first, using care to see that it is free from mold. In a little while the calf will be able to consume quite a quantity of silage and the amount will increase as time advances. The grain fed to the calf always should depend in some degree upon the kind of roughage consumed. There is no better roughage than alfalfa hay. It is easily digested. The leaves of the alfalfa contain a principle indigestible in the development of the young animal and not present in other roughage, but alfalfa hay alone is not good for a calf. Taken in connection with skim milk the ration is too narrow, that is to say, the amount of protein as related to the carbohydrates and fat is in excess of the demands of the animal. This condition is corrected by the feeding of silage and grain like corn, rich in carbohydrates.

REGULAR MILKING IS URGED

Cow Will Do Her Best When Milked at Regular Periods of About Twelve Hours Every Day.

A cow can do her best only when milked at equal and regular daily periods of about twelve hours each day around. The full supply of milk is not in the udder ready to be drawn out before milking time comes, but some of it is produced by the glands during the operation of milking. The udder, however, is usually filled, and the cow becomes accustomed to this, but if the operation of milking is delayed the glands cease to some extent to secrete milk, and they will then not be stimulated to good activity during the process of milking. This injures the glands and produces a decrease in the milk flow. So it is very important that the milking be done regularly at as near the same time each morning and evening as possible.

IMPROPER FLAVORS IN MILK

If Onions or Garlic Are Eaten by Cow Odor Will Pass Into Milk—Feed Is Important.

Milk has its natural flavor, which is a pleasant flavor to most people, and then it can have acquired flavors. These are of two kinds. First, from the food the cow eats. If onions or garlic are eaten their odor will be passed into the milk. Some weeds also cause flavors in the milk. Second, the milk will also absorb many odors. To produce milk with a good flavor it is necessary that the cow is not fed anything that will be kept in her system for several days. —Farm Engineering.



A Man of Few Words

"Actions speak louder than words" is the Bay State's motto. He's got the goods—a paint for every need and purpose. He picks the right paint; does a quick job and his work lasts and lasts. If your home needs a little "tidy-up"—if any of the hundred-and-one things in it are in the pink of condition—quick! Our book on paint will be sent free. Lots of illustrations and few words.

Wadsworth, Howland & Co., Inc., Boston, Mass.

ALL LEADING DEALERS SELL
Bay State Paints

MORE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Oct. 1, 1917. Inf.
El Paso, Texas.
Sunday afternoon.

Dear Mother:
Well, it is Sunday again and about the same as every Sunday, and pretty hot.

We went to a military funeral yesterday and it was a pretty sad affair. The old man who carries the flag in our regiment, called the Color Bearer, shot himself Thursday in the Tabernacle. He also has charge of the prisoners here. My company was on guard and he gave me three prisoners in the morning about 6:30, to take out and dig trenches, and after a while he came down and said to me, "Take them up to the Tabernacle and have them clean the place all up." And he walked all the way up beside of me, talking and seemed to be in good spirits. My prisoners were busy sweeping and I did not pay much attention to him. He was in one of the dressing rooms. I started to take my prisoners to the toilet and heard the gun go off. I turned my prisoners around and drove them into a corner while I opened the door, and believe me, one awful sight. He had sat down on the floor between two trucks and put a rifle between his legs and blew the top of his head clear off. I had to fire my rifle three times in quick time to call the main guard that is always kept ready in case of trouble and it brought fifteen of them there ready for most anything that happens to turn up.

He was taken away yesterday to Detroit, Michigan, and our company was chosen to go to the funeral as we are the color company of the regiment and happen to be on guard that day. I was one of the sixteen taken out of my company to march in front of the casket with full dress uniforms, our rifles at present arms. The whole band was in front of us, the rest of the company came behind with side arms. They played a very slow march all the way and we marched from Plank's undertaking room to the Union station right through the city. It took about an hour to go half a mile so you can see how we went. When we got there the band played "Nearer, My God to Thee," while the casket of the man who died was being carried out the side gate over the car lot and then the bugle sounded taps over the casket. A big American flag covered the casket all over. He was 55 years old. Some of the boys had a hard time to keep in, but we stuck it out. The rest of our company all stood with their hats over their heads while the band was playing. I hope no one else will do any more of that for I'm sure to see each thing.

The rifle was a very awful power. We have been trained all the time when we are out with prisoners as they don't take any chances with trying to get away. We have got some pretty ugly looking rifles here, but we take good care of them and they don't want to take any chances of trying to get away, for they will hear and also feel some hard stuff being aimed at them in that order.

Well, it is Sunday time now and I will close this after I have my 83rd name list.

Had a new long letter from Ellen, both interesting, she got quite a bit of letters she said her little sister was starting to talk and that she was quite a change to Bethel and I had now 15. That says it would be no new long letter I can come back to Bethel, for it is far better than the old.

When you expect a fine dinner of meat, beef, broiled potatoes, corn, pickles, apples and ice cream.

I am in the bunch throwing eggs and get in so fast that day so I'm being these from and because they have been made for prisoners here. We are in one block, they are in four blocks, and the new one are in six blocks and you have just come down with the ground. It is quite interesting and very hard at first to have the horse kind to the reaction. We have been knowing a new layout drill for two

weeks now and it is a sticker, takes a lot of strength, but I have a plenty.

I have been made First Class Private and my name was called for Corporal last Tuesday, so I will be made the first week in October, which will give me two stripes on each arm and expect to be sent away with twelve others as soon as we are made. As that is what they are doing now. Twelve left this week for Battle Creek, Michigan, and hope we go up that way. We are to drill the drafted men.

Our company goes to the city next Sunday for more guard duty at the Santa Fe bridge. We have a good chance there for bathing in the Rio Grande river.

Best love and wishes.
Sincerely your son, Bert.

Regards to all.

CARE OF SEED CORN.

It Should Begin Immediately After Gathering and Be Continued Until the Grain Is Planted.

The same-day that seed corn is gathered from standing stalks as they grow in the field the husked ears should be put in a dry place where there is a free circulation of air, and so placed that the ears do not touch one another.

This is the only safe way, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, which says that much seed corn has been ruined because it was thought to be dry enough when gathered. Many farmers think that their autumn is so dry that these precautions are not necessary, yet there is no locality where the corn will not be bothered by a thorough drying treatment. If corn is left in the husk it may sprout or mildew during warm wet weather, and it is more likely to become infested with weevils.

Poor Storage Impairs Vitality.

The vitality of seed may be reduced by leaving it in a sack or in a pile for even a day after it has been gathered. During warm fall days, with some moisture to the cob and kernels, the ear-borer or miller in a remarkably short time.

The best and cheapest treatment immediately after the ears are gathered and husked is to tie the ears singly on binder twine at about three inch intervals, the twine being kept about the middle of the ears so that they hang balanced and horizontal. Ordinary bind twine is strong enough to support from 15 to 20 ears.

Wire racks are cheaper in the long run and more convenient. A good form is made from well-rod or woven wire fencing, the upright wires being used as the hangers, and the lateral wires cut off and bent upward being used as supports for the individual ears.

The lateral wires, about 3 inches long on either side of the main upright, are thrust into the butt end of the cobs. Three racks will hold many ears and are easily stored when not in use. To use, with the corn open them, they have somewhat the appearance of giant fern fronds. The central wire is the middle of the leaf, and the ears of corn stand out on each side like the fern fronds, at the leaflets on a common tree.

Washed and dried racks, to which the ears are added in some convenient places are convenient devices, and based on diamonds in a dry, breezy place, although the air can not enter into the ears and the ears are exposed to the sun and the rain.

Only during extremely damp weather or at seedgathering time will a fire be necessary to keep the drying. Yet if heat is applied in a poorly ventilated place, it will do more harm than good. It must, too, be should be slow and long continued. It should be to be the ears with plenty of good ventilation above them.

Burgundy contains other leafy shapes.

It's a poor article that can't get it

WAR LETTERS.

Continued from page 1.

wouldn't take the risk, but another soldier did, and the civilian got more than just measure. A policeman was going to arrest the soldier, who said, "What do you think we came into the service for, just to take dirt from civilians?" The policeman said "No." "Let me go, then," demanded the soldier, and he walked away to camp. Several entertainments have been given by the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross, and the missionary society, and they were fine.

Dear father:

Am writing this evening. I expect to leave here tomorrow morning and may not have a chance to write when I wish. We are going to Leon Springs which is about twenty-five or thirty miles from here for regular target practice. We intend to stay a week. We will take our blankets and small tents "shelter halves" each man carrying half a tent which we will sleep in. I'm thinking it will be some hot, unless it rains, sleeping on the ground. I haven't made up my mind yet what season it is here. When we were on our last long hike I saw corn being cut and cotton only a few inches high.

I wish you could see some of the teams the coons and Mexicans drive. Some mules not so large as a month old calf with a high load of wood and a huge man on top of that.

Today I saw an old wench in a light farm wagon, a mule weighing about four hundred pounds, a small boy holding him. I know the woman was heavier than the mule; she filled the whole body of the wagon.

It is so hot here one can hardly live; worse the nights as warm as the days we could not stand it at all.

When it rains here the drops are large as your fist and they come often. Just as soon as the first one has hit it makes mud, and stick, your feet get as large as snowshoes and once it gets set you have a time getting it off.

The other day I was driving a wheel team. We took the gun up on a hill and started on the run down the hill over ditches and stones. One side of my yoke strap unhooked and also one of the hold back straps, but we still ran on but when we reached the level and tried to slow down the pole hit the swing team and did they kick! I tell you it's fun. Today the cavalry shot us all to pieces. Our gun was broke and we fired just the same. But the Lieutenant noticed that our upper shield was down and strange to say he gave us some growl, for when the shield isn't up you can't see any sights. The fourth, we, the whole battery of four guns, were to shoot twelve shots each. Our firing pin didn't work so we never fired a shot. Still we were in luck for when we got home we didn't have to clean our guns and went right up in the mess hall before any one else.

A week later:
My folks:
Just a line. We have returned after a week of heavy practice. We are tired as dogs. We broke camp at 5:00 a. m. and drove here before 9 a. m. about thirty miles. Perhaps the guns didn't jump some over these nice little Texas stones. We trotted nearly all the way and ate breakfast after we had taken care of our teams here. I want to note Jack with me than I have. I never had so many clothes in my life, all kinds of underwear, light and heavy, ten suits of former and two of the latter; two heavy O. D. suits and two light O. D. besides two extra pair of pants, three heavy shirts and five pairs of shoes, two pair of heavy gloves.

Just a line. We are leaving Texas today. Don't know when I can write again. Write to me same address. Hugs of love to you all.

One, August Mendel.

Aug. 17, 1917.

Dear Father:
See where I am and proud and happy to be here. I am well also how could I write you. I suppose you are very anxious to read this and it is a very necessary reminder to you for you can say anything as you like to tell his father or any one else. We had a big trip over here; there was a couple of rocky days, a few of us were sick, but I wasn't.

How is everyone? The last mail I have had was written the fourteenth of July.

I guess France is a good place. Miss Frost would be ashamed of my manner of talking with the French people. They try awfully hard to understand and they appear to like us soldiers pretty well and are pleased to see us come for they say "Vive l'Amérique."

I suppose you have worried about me, not hearing for so long, well don't do it for you see I can't get letters to you as I could when we were home and of course when you don't hear it doesn't mean I'm ill.

I am well and enjoy life here very much. The climate is more like home, and one feels more like doing something.

The things I see keeps my eyes open all the while and if I ever have a chance to tell all the wonders to you all it will be some tale. We are having an afternoon off and are to "pale ourselves." I must wash some clothes, shave, shine my shoes, then I may have the afternoon to myself, so you see that is easy.

Write often for the mail is irregular and I might get some before it is as old as the letter today, but I was so pleased to get it as if written yesterday.

Your boy, George.

MADE WANTED.

Will pay 5 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping process.

CITIZEN'S OFFICE.

A PLEA FOR THE COMMUNITY CHORUS.

Continued from page 1.

symphony orchestra, as the apex and crown of it all, supported by the dollars and dimes of the people, instead of by the checks of the often reluctant millionaires.

And, my friends, largely through you we are going to put the American ideal into our music, that there shall be no prejudice on account of race or religion; and that we shall not ask, "Where did you study?" or "With whom?" "What is your nationality?" But, "Can you sing?" "Then, in God's name, sing!" "Can you play?" "Then, in God's name, play!" "Is your composition worthy?" "Then we will produce it."

We are going to declare our musical independence, as in former times we declared first our political, then our literary, later our financial independence, when we lend money to the world instead of borrowing money from the world. We are going to get rid of our ridiculous prejudices for everything and everybody foreign in music, and stand up squarely for our own musicians, singers, players, music teachers, not because they are Americans, but because of their merit!

Your community chorus is a long step on the road to break down class prejudice, the curse of nationalism, which has taught people to hate one another because a river flowed between them, like the Rhine. Do you realize, you and you, and you, if you spoke different languages you could not converse with one another. But you can all sing together. We have all been so anxious to remember that we are English, or Germans, or French or Italians, Russians, Spaniards, Scandinavians, that, by the God that made us, we have forgotten that we are all human beings! It is music that will bring us together, for music is the universal language. It is music that will help make us a nation! It is music that whispers to us of immortality!

It may seem almost grotesque, in the troublous and perilous times in which we live, to say that where the statesman failed, where the press proved impotent, where even religion became powerless, music, speaking through her composers, her singers, her players, speaking to the minds as well as to all hearts, may hold up the hands of the idealists who would reconstruct out of the agony, the hell, through which the world is passing not an impossible millennium, but "The United States of the World," organized to safeguard the dignity of labor, the sanctity of human life, the miracle of motherhood, and as bring nearer the day dreamed of by philosophers, sung by poets, tolled for by statesmen, died for by heroic women as well as heroic men, by martyred peasants as well as martyred presidents, by the Master who suffered on the cross—the day when there will be something, something like good will among men and on this earth—peace!

But now, Awake, American Artist! "The Star Spangled Banner!" "Old Glory!" that stands for justice, for liberty, for Democracy has been unfurled!

Fall in!—Fall in!—Fall in! And so let us go—singing—to the fight and—to Victory!

I wish you would remember me to all the friends I used to be with. Put my Regiment and Battery same as before but send to New York.

Written a week later but received same day.

My Dear Mother:
I received a letter from you today, was pleased to hear you were all well, although I trusted you were, for if you remember I never want to see if the cows were out, for they might still be in if I did not see them.

We are in the best circumstances we have had since I've been in the service and perhaps we don't appreciate it. Some of the men said they didn't want to go to sleep on such nice beds as they wanted to stay awake and enjoy them.

I am well and enjoy life here very much. The climate is more like home, and one feels more like doing something.

The things I see keeps my eyes open all the while and if I ever have a chance to tell all the wonders to you all it will be some tale. We are having an afternoon off and are to "pale ourselves." I must wash some clothes, shave, shine my shoes, then I may have the afternoon to myself, so you see that is easy.

Write often for the mail is irregular and I might get some before it is as old as the letter today, but I was so pleased to get it as if written yesterday.

Your boy, George.

MADE WANTED.

Will pay 5 cents per pound for clean rags suitable for wiping process.

CITIZEN'S OFFICE.

No. 7613 REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BETHEL NATIONAL BANK.

At Bethel in the State of Maine, at the close of business on Sept. 11, 1917.

RESOURCES.

1 Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c),	\$90,628.81
2 Total U. S. bonds (other than Liberty Bonds and certificates of indebtedness),	10,000.00
3 A Liberty Loan Bonds, unpledged,	7,900.00
7 Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged,	49,420.00
9 Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription),	1,050.00
11 Furniture and fixtures,	195.75
12 Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank,	9,000.00
15 Cash in vault and not amounts due from national banks,	36,153.98
19 Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items,	847.16
20 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer,	500.00
Total,	\$175,703.70

LIABILITIES.

22 Capital stock paid in,	\$25,000.00
23 Surplus fund,	10,000.00
24 a Undivided profits,	10,527.36
b Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid,	497.35
27 Circulating notes outstanding,	10,000.00
31 Individual deposits subject to check,	120,673.69
Total,	\$175,703.70

STATE OF MAINE, COUNTY OF OXFORD, SS:

I, Ellery C. Park, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELLERY C. PARK, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September, 1917.

A. E. HERRICK, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

BETH WALKER,

L. C. JORDAN,

E. M. WALKER,

Directors.

The plotter makes plans, but the plodder carries them out.

A gentleman always agrees with you, but a crank never does.

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Haskell's Feed

BETHEL, MAINE

FORTUNES IN OIL

Immense fortunes are today being made in the Mid-Continent Oil fields. Never in the history of the industry have there been such activity and demand for the oil. Prices are more than four times higher than they were a few years ago. Many men have recently become wealthy overnight.

The officials of our company, most of whom are residents of Oklahoma and who have studied all phases of the oil industry, and therefore are well acquainted with the needs of successful companies, have selected over 15,000 acres of choice oil lands in Oklahoma and Kansas for drilling operations. We shall drill test wells at once, or as fast as the drillers can do the work. Our company should have production in 60 days. Production means dividends, and an advance in the price of the stock according to the rate of dividends paid.

First wells will be drilled on a 70 acre lease on the Wheeler proven oil fields of Carter County, near Ardmore, Oklahoma. It is said this county is now producing 60,000 barrels of oil daily. Our lease is near the property of the Coline Oil Company, a very successful corporation owned by the Santa Fe Railroad Company. It is reported a well, about half a mile from our lease, recently came in with a daily production of 200 barrels.

Our other holdings consist of well selected acreage in Kansas and Oklahoma, in territory which is considered by oil men as highly promising for production. We will drill only in what is considered absolutely proven fields and will do so "wildcatting."

As soon as production will justify we shall build a 1,000 barrel refinery. Some refineries pay as high as 200 per cent profit.

We are offering 100,000 shares of treasury stock at 50 cents a share. Much of this has already been sold to Oklahoma investors who know our officials and our property. We have a small block left which we will sell at the above price—50 cents a share. This offer will be withdrawn as soon as the 100,000 shares have been sold. The next apportionment will be offered at par value, \$1 per share.

This is an opportunity to come in at the development stage—always the best stage for investments in reliable and successful companies.

SOUTHWEST OIL AND REFINING COMPANY
New York Office, 122 E. 25th St.

MODERATE DRINKING

SOON BECOMES EXCESSIVE DRINKING

EXCESSIVE DRINKING KILLS.

Write us at once for our free information concerning our sure CURE for the DRINK HABIT.

DRUG ADDICTION absolutely overcome.

THE NEAL INSTITUTE,

Phone 4216

166 Pleasant Ave., Portland, Me.

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

WILSON'S MILLS.

Mrs. Nowell Littlehale has been visiting her grandson, Rayne Littlehale, at his camp on the Aziscoos Lake. Mr. and Mrs. George Nason of "Walstata" went to Orange, Mass., Saturday to carry their son, Roger, who entered Mount Herman as the youngest scholar in the school. Joseph Hart carried Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ripley, Chester Ripley, Josephine Littlehale and Lester Littlehale to Errol in his auto, Sunday. Monday he made another trip to Errol for Farmachene Club and to Berlin with four men.

Work on the state road commenced again this week.

Mrs. J. W. Bucknam and Mrs. N. J. Littlehale called on Mrs. Charles Galt, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Axel Wilson went to Bethel, Sunday, with Lewis Olson to carry their son, Linwood, who will continue his studies at Gould's Academy again this winter.

Leslie Hart and George Bennett came down from Farmachene Lake, Thursday.

School will commence Monday. Mrs. J. F. Hart and Mrs. H. G. Bennett called on Mrs. Axel Wilson, Friday.

Mrs. Clyde Ripley spent the week end with her husband at J. F. Hart's. Mrs. Claude Linnell of Magalloway has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Bertha Storey, recently with her three small daughters.

Lewis Olson took a trip to Bethel in his auto, Tuesday.

S. W. Bennett went to Errol, Friday by stage to have a tooth extracted. O. T. Fox was down from Aziscoos Mountain recently to gather his garden vegetables. He boards at Bertha Storey's while here.

Earl Hoyt and Harry Lancaster went down from Farmachene, Thursday, Friday on business.

Mrs. Mary Linnell went to Errol this week to visit her son, Ray, and family.

The horse pulling machine attraction, perhaps the most of the way that the W. L. Robbins with walking walked away in three minutes and 6 inches with 2800 Class—E. C. T. R. Westleigh, 30 inch, 27 ft. E. W. 3000 Class—E. W. 6 in. Harry King, 30 in. Morill, 18 in.

Best general exhibit: F. L. Ordway. Best general exhibit truck: Ira K. Best general exhibit: Grover & Son, Ltd. Best exhibit of Den Kerckhoven, 1st. Best exhibit of Mason, 1st. Best exhibit of Kenzie, 1st. Best specimen of Thurston, 1st. Best specimen of Mason, 1st. Best specimen of Hugh Thurston, 1st. Best specimen of McNally, 1st. Best sofa pillows: 1st. Best silk quilts: M. Best patch work: Edith Spinnay, 1st. Best braided rug: 1st. Best hooked or Maudie, 1st. Best fancy work: Sears: Alice Maudie, 1st. CATT: Hostesses: E. J. S. Morrill, 2nd. Quizzes: W. L. Best two year old: 1st. Best one year old: 1st. O. D. Morrill, 1st. Best calf, any grade: Best sow pig: O. D. Morrill, 2nd. Best litter of pigs: Best six sheep: F. L. Ordway, 2nd. Best buck: Fred L. Ordway, 2nd. HEN: F. L. Ordway, Fred 2nd, F. H. Denks. FULL: Alice Maudie, Best 1st. The Grange appreciates that they received a letter for their next year as surrounding country them in making the

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